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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, June 11, 1980/*Jyaistha* 21, 1902 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): To many of us the Question List was not supplied till you came. Our leader has not received it. I only want to bring this to your kind attention, so that in future this does not happen.

MEMBERS SWORN

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अनुमति दी जाये कि मै अपनी मातृ-भाषा मैथिली मे शपथ ग्रहण करू ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप हिन्दी मे कर लीजिये, वह तो होगा नहीं ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा चूंकि आपकी अनुमति नही मिली, इसलिये मै हिन्दी मे ही कर रहा हू ।

Shri Bhogendra Jha (Madhubani).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Today the Question List was not circulated to us.

MR. SPEAKER: It has already come to my notice.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: This is a serious lapse on the part of your department.

MR. SPEAKER: We will look into it.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Supply of Heavy Water by USSR

*41. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought any assistance from the USSR for supply of heavy water;

(b) whether it is a fact that the USSR has agreed to give heavy water for Indian atomic power plants; and

(c) whether the conditions of supply are the same as those proposed by USA and if not, how they are liberal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b) Under an arrangement concluded in March 1980 the Soviet Union has agreed to supply 256 tonnes of heavy water to India.

(c) The supply of heavy water from the Soviet Union under this arrangement does not require application of full scope safeguards. On the other hand, the present domestic law in the United States calls for the application of full scope safeguards for such supplies.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: In view of the fact that after the 1974 peaceful atomic explosion, various countries have been indifferent to us in the supply of heavy water and the Soviet Union has been bailing us out as on previous occasions, I would only like to know whether India would be under any obligation to open up its atomic installations for international

inspection for using or utilising Soviet heavywater.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): No, Sir

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Since there is a shortage of heavy water in the international sphere and India's requirements are more than its indigenous supply, what are the steps being taken to develop indigenous supply, especially at the Talcher and other plants?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Steps are being taken to develop indigenous supply, especially at Talcher, but at present, because of power shortage, we are finding it difficult.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The answer of the Minister is that full-scope safeguards have not been asked for or agreed to, but that is only a small part of the real question. The real question is whether the abnoxious part of the full-scope safeguards *viz.*, the principle of pursuit has been agreed to. I have seen the newspaper accounts where the Government have said that they have not agreed to any condition. I would like to know whether the principle of pursuit has been agreed to—in that sense it is a departure from the past—and whether the Government would agree to lay on the Table of the House this agreement so that it does not remain a secret and mysterious thing and it becomes a question of trading charges only.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The only person who has framed charges is the hon. Member himself. Most of the newspaper reports are of his speeches, so far as I know. Somebody else also might have mentioned it, I do not know. But I am saying this from what I have seen. There is nothing secret about the agreement. We have not deviated from our previous position in any way.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: My question was whether the principle of pursuit has been agreed to and whether the Government will lay on the Table a copy of the agreement.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We will have to consider whether it can be laid or not. I do not know what the rule is in this regard. When I said we have not deviated from the previous position, it means that we have not agreed to anything which was not there before.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The Government of India deserves congratulations for they have not deviated from the stand they have taken constantly on this issue.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you sure?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am sure and I have no doubt about it. I would like to know what is the full requirement of heavy water for our countr and whether this arrangement with the Soviet Union is a temporary one, by which we are going to meet our immediate difficulties or it is going to be some kind of an agreement which will meet our requirements in future also. The second thing that I would like to know from the Prime Minister is whether President Carter has made a statement that he would specially intervene to see that Tarapur plant gets heavy water. What has happened to the public pronouncement by Mr. Carter? And whether he now stands by it or not?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: We would have heavy water sufficient for a year and adequate quantity will be used for the second plant in Rajasthan. Tarapur plant does not require heavy water. It requires only uranium.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Obviously, we are meeting all our requirements. The hon. Member mentioned President Carter's statement. The President has not yet taken action on it. We would rather wait and see whether the USA is fulfilling

its part of the agreement, in which case that would solve our problem for some years. If it does not, then we have to reconsider the matter. As regards laying a copy of the agreement on the Table, I may say that the agreement is public and is available with IAEA.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I cannot go to Vienna to get it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I said that it is a public document and that there is no problem.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why don't you lay it on the Table?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Since it is a public document, there is no problem about laying it on the Table of the House. I am saying this now because earlier I had said that we would have to look into it.

SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: Is it a fact that President Carter had expressed only his intention, and has never taken any executive action on the promise?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That is so. But the hon. Member knows that there is a certain reaction in their Congress. No action has yet been taken.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state (a) whether any other country, apart from America has agreed to help us out of our present difficulties with regard to nuclear fuel for our atomic power plants and if so, the nature of such assistance offered and the constraints,, if any, in accepting them and (b) when the dependency on external agencies for our nuclear fuel requirements will end?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: About nuclear fuel, the question is coming next. As far as the heavy water is concerned, there are other countries which are producing heavy water, that is, Switzerland, Norway, etc. We have not asked them because we are going to get sufficient quantity of heavy water.

Land acquired by Andaman and Nicobar Administration at Gandhinagar Port Blair

*42. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andaman & Nicobar Administration had acquired land at Gandhinagar, Port Blair, a few years back for Government use, if so, the persons from whom it was acquired and the area of land acquired from each person;

(b) whether the said persons were provided adequate compensation, if so, the details of such compensation paid to each person and if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government made allotments of such lands to others for their use, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government have received any representations from the affected persons; if so, the action Government contemplate to take on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table.

Statement

In 1958 the Andaman and Nicobar Administration resumed a total area of 11.7 HA of land at Gandhinagar, Port Blair from seven persons who had violated the terms and conditions of the allotment. The names and

area of land resumed from them is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name(s)	Area resumed in HA
(1)	Late Y. Venkataraman .	1.48
(2)	Late Bharat . . .	1.41
(3)	Late Ram Dei . . .	1.01
(4)	Shri Jai Lal . . .	1.34
(5)	Shri Ahmed Kutty . .	1.68
(6)	Shri Sita Ram . . .	1.85
(7)	(i) Shri Bishram Rao (ii) Shri Premkishan Das (iii) Shri Radhakishan Das	held jointly 2.03

2. The land in question was not acquired but was resumed by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration from the former allottees under orders issued by the Revenue Assistant Commissioner. In such cases where land is resumed by the Administration, no compensation is payable.

3. Out of the total of 11.7 HA of land resumed, 11.06 HA of land is being utilised for developmental activities, by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and the Port Blair Municipal Board and a small area of 960 sq. metres has been allotted to the folowing persons:—

Sl No.	Name(s)	Area allotted in Sq. M.
(1)	Shri Ashiq Ali . . .	160
(2)	Shri Mashooq Ali . .	320
(3)	Andaman and Nicobar Co-operative Cafetaria .	480

4. A representation was recevied by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration from the President, "Local Born Association" demanding that the present land allotments made in the Municipal area should be cancelled as these were made without any principle and in violation of rules. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have reported that the allotments had been made in accordance with the prescribed rules and procedures by the Chief Commissioner (the former one in this case) who is the competent authority to allot house sites within the Municipal area.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister who is a good friend of mine...

MR. SPEAKER: Are you sorry for the friendship?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I am sorry to say that he has relied on the reply he has received from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration. This is a very serious matter because there are old inhabitants of Port Blair who had lands in the Port Blair city for the last 50 or 60 years—they were given the *sanad* during the British regime—and those lands were taken over by the Administration for the purpose of building a township in the Mohanpura area. But later on, that was not done and the lands were allotted to some other private parties for other purposes.

Now, in the statement, it has been stated that these lands were resumed for non-fulfilling the terms of the allotment. These lands were occupied by the old inhabitants since the last 50 or 60 years and they got the *sanad* from the court of District Judge during the British regime when Andaman was known as *Kalapani* and these lands were resumed on flimsy grounds that they had not fulfilled the terms of the allotment. I find there is another order that one of such allottees was again allotted 500 Sq. M. out of the resumed land.

In view of all this, my pinpointed question is, whether the hon. Minister

is aware that the said land was again allotted as a compensation to the person concerned.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Most of the land is used for development activities and some land has been given to three parties because there are special reasons. If the hon. Member wants it, I can give the same.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: This is a very serious matter. In the north-eastern region, you know the local people are agitating on many grounds. When we find that the people coming from outside are allotted land even after 10 years in Andamans for construction purposes and the old inhabitants are deprived of their ligitimate and ancestral property, it will be a case of heart burning. I would again ask a pinpointed question whether the hon. Minister would like to re-examine the whole issue and review it in the larger interest of the country.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There is no question of reviewing the matter because the land was resumed because it was not used for the purpose for which it was allotted by the Government. Most of the land, as I said, is used for development activities, such as, bus terminus, schools, electricity offices, transport workshops, PWD worskhops, market, etc. About the remaining land which is allotted to three parties, 160 Sq. M. have been allotted to one Shri Ashiq Ali in lieu of his having surrendered a major portion of his house-site located at Port Blair in favour of the Government for widening an important road passing along his house-site; 320 Sq. M. have been allotted to one Shri Mashooq Ali who has a small industrial unit registered with the Director of Industries for the purpose of setting up a bakery—he is a descendant of an old inhabitant settled in the Islands prior to 1942.

The third piece was given to the Andamans & Nicobar Islands Co-operative Cafeteria which is a Co-operative body registered under the Andamans & Nicobar Islands Cooperative Societies Act, 1978. The land has been allotted to this society for the construction of a cafeteria as well as a lodging house to be run on Co-operative basis, which is intended to provide cheap and clean accommodation for the transit passengers. These are allotments made in the public interest.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: My question was whether you will provide compensation at least.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I would like to reply to that part. The question of compensation does not arise because the terms and conditions of allotment under the Act are such.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप को अंतिम रूप दिया जाना

*44. श्री भीखा भाई :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप को कब तक अंतिम रूप दिए जाने की संभावना है,

(ख) वे क्षेत्र कौन-कौन से हैं जिन पर इस योजना में अधिक ध्यान दिए जाने की व्यवस्था है; और

(ग) योजना के अंत तक राष्ट्रीय आय में होने वाली वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता का लक्ष्य क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग) सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि नई पंचवर्षीय योजना वर्तमान वर्ष के अंत तक तैयार कर दी जाएगी जो 1980-81 से 1984-85 तक की अवधि के लिए होगी, और जिससे नई सरकार की प्राथमिकताएं अभिव्यक्त होंगी । अस्थायी रूप में, योजना आयोग ने राष्ट्रीय आय की वृद्धि की 5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक

दर को नई योजना के लक्ष्य के रूप में निर्धारित किया है । इसके साथ ही, यह योजना तैयार करते समय और अधिक उच्च वृद्धि दर प्राप्त करने की संभावना का भी जांच की जाएगी ।

नई योजना के ब्यौरे तैयार करने के लिए अभ्यास किए जा रहे है । इस अवस्था मे क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरे बनाना संभव नही है ।

श्री भोखा भाई अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपने प्रश्न के प्रथम भाग मे पूछा है कि कितने समय मे योजना का प्रारूप तैयार होगा, मन्त्री जी ने समय तो बताया परन्तु उत्तर में यह नही बताया गया है कि योजना को तैयार करने में इतनी देर क्यो हुई है ।

"The sectors which are proposed to be given more attention in the above Plan."

मै इसमे जानना चाहता हू क्या सोशल सर्विसेज मे, खास तौर पर ट्राइबल वेलफेयर को प्राथमिकता दी जायगी और इसके लिए क्या आउटले होगा ?

"The tragetted percentage increase in the national income by the end of the Plan."

इसमे जो रेट बताया गया है वह 5 परसेंट बताया गया है ।

"5 per cent annual rate of growth of national income .

मै जानना चाहता हू कि 5 परसेंट रेट आफ ग्रोथ बताया गया है और उससे अधिक कहा तक हो सकता है, उसके लिए प्रयत्न किया जायेगा लेकिन इसका इफेक्ट पर-कैपिटा इनकम पर क्या होगा ? मान लीजिए सन् 1970 को बेस ईयर माना जाए तो क्या स्थिति आयेगी और प्लान का आकार क्या होगा ? ये प्रश्न बडे महत्वपूर्ण है ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी · माननीय सदस्य ने प्रथम तो यह जानना चाहा है कि योजना तैयार करने मे इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है । श्रीमन्, आप सहमत होंगे कि नई सरकार के पद ग्रहण के बाद जो कार्य शुरू किए गए, नई सरकार की नीतियां और कार्यक्रमो के अधीन योजना के प्रारूप को तैयार करने में, उसमें थोड़ा समय अवश्य लगेगा । यह हमारी विनम्र चेष्टा होगी कि हम अधिक से अधिक शीघ्रता कर अपने निष्कर्षों और परिणामों तक पहुंच सकें । इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से परामर्श करना आवश्यक होता है । साथ ही साथ राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग भी अपेक्षित होता है, उनसे परामर्श लेना होता है । हमारा प्रयास होगा कि इस वर्ष के अन्त तक योजना के प्रारूप को अंतिम रूप दे दे ताकि अगले वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद उस प्रारूप पर विचार कर सके ।

जहा तक ट्राइबल वेलफेयर का प्रश्न है, आदिवासियो के विकास के लिए जो परियोजनाये है उनको आवश्यक प्राथमिकता देना हमारे दलीय कार्यक्रमो का मुख्य अग रहा है । मै विद्वान सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहूगा कि ट्राइबल वेलफेयर आदिवासियो के विकास के प्रश्न को अवश्य औचित्यपूर्ण प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी ।

जहा तक माननीय सदस्य ने प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी मे वृद्धि का उल्लेख किया है, श्रीमन्, आप जानते है कि विश्व की आर्थिक व्यवस्था किस प्रकार से चिन्तनीय है और उसका प्रभाव हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर भी पड़ रहा है । मूल्य वृद्धि एक विषम चक्र है परन्तु हमारा प्रयास है कि जहा मूल्य वृद्धि रुके, उसमे संतुलन आय, वहा हमारा यह प्रयास भी होगा कि इस संतुलन प्राप्ति के साथ साथ हमारी योजना का आकार-प्रकार इस प्रकार का हो कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय बढे और राष्ट्रीय आय बढने के परिणामस्वरूप प्रति व्यक्ति आय अपने आप ही वृद्धिमान होगी, माननीय सदस्य इस बात से सहमत होगे और प्रति व्यक्ति आय कितनी बढेगी, उसके बारे मे विविध अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है, लेकिन उसका इस समय निश्चित अनुमान लगाना, विद्वान सदस्य इस बात से सहमत होगे, जरा व्यावहारिकता से दूर होगा ।

कुमारी कमला कुमारी . अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महादय क्या यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस योजना मे सिर्फ आदिवासियो के विकास का ही प्रश्न है या हरिजनो के विकास का भी प्रश्न है ? दूसरी बात मै मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूगी कि इस योजना की आधारशिला किन-किन बातो पर निर्भर करती है, जो कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आयेगी ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी . श्रीमन्, मै विद्वान सदस्या को आश्वस्त करना चाहूगा कि मेरा अभिप्राय कभी भी, जो योजना मे हरिजन वर्गों के लिए प्राथमिकताये है उनकी, अवमानना करना नही है । मै तो केवल राजस्थान के विद्वान सदस्य के प्रश्न का उत्तर देने का प्रयास कर रहा था । उन्होने केवल ट्राइबल वेलफेयर का प्रश्न पूछा था, तो मेरे लिए यह औचित्यपूर्ण नही था कि मै उसके साथ जो प्रश्न उन्होने नही पूछा, उसका उत्तर भी जोड़ दू ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह · अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में यह बताया कि यह जो नई योजना बन रही है, वह 1980–81

से लेकर 1984–85 तक चलेगी, लेकिन उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस योजना को सम्पूर्ण करने के लिए इस वर्ष के अन्त तक का समय तो लगेगा ही । मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब इस नई योजना को बनाने में एक वर्ष का समय लगेगा ही तो फिर इस योजना को 1981–82 से लेकर और 1985-86 तक क्यों नही चलाया जाए, क्योंकि एक वर्ष तो जब तक योजना तैयार होगी, उसमें समाप्त हो जाएगा । हर पांच वर्ष बाद चुनाव होते हैं और नई सरकार आती है, उसको कुछ समय मिलना चाहिए कि उसके जो विचार है, जो नीतियां है, उनका प्रतिबिम्ब उस योजना में हो, तो इस बार यदि यह 1981–82 से आरम्भ करके 1985–86 तक चले तो इससे दो लाभ होंगे--एक तो यह कि एक वर्ष खराब नहीं होगा और दूसरे इस योजना का लाभ भविष्य में देश को होगा । इस सुझाव के ऊपर मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें ।

MR. SPEAKER: That is a suggestion you can consider it.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: The Minister has stated in his statement that it will take quite some time before the plan is finalised. But he has also made a categorical statement that there will be a five per cent growth rate. When the Plan is not ready, how can he make a categoriacl statement that there will be a five per cent growth rate in it? I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the bosis on which he has assumed that there will be a five per cent growth rate.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Susheela Gopalan.

SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPLAN: May I know from the hon. Prime Minister whether the Chief Ministers will have an opportunity to discuss the Plan in detail in the National Development Council before it is finalised?

SHRI N. D. TIWARI: The Chief Ministers are hon. Members of the National Development Council, and I am sure that we shall have the benefit of their advice.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Sir, he has not replied to my question. I put a question...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने समझा कि आपने आपस में समझ लिया होगा ।

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: The Minister says that the Plan is not yet ready and it will take some time, but at the same time he makes a categorical statement that there will be a five per cent growth rate. I am asking him as to what is the basis on which he has assumed this five per cent growth rate.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not say that.

श्री मूल चंद डागा: पिछली सरकार ने पंच वर्षीय योजना का जो प्रारूप बनाया था, चाहे वह रोलिंग प्लान हो या जो भी हो, उस में और आज जो आप नया प्लान बना रहे हैं उस में, क्या मतभेद होंगे, क्या सैद्धांतिक अन्तर होगा ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी: विद्वान सदस्य को ज्ञात होगा कि पिछली सरकार ने योजना के दो प्रारूप बनाये थे--एक मार्च, 1978 में और दूसरा दिसम्बर, 1979 में और वे प्रारूप पिछली सरकार की नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों को घोषित करते थे । जो उन्होंने दिसम्बर, 1979 में अन्तरिम प्रारूप बनाया था उस में स्वयं इस बात का उल्लेख था कि जिस प्रकार से मूल्यों की अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि हो रही है और तेल-संकट का प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, इस कारण...

MR. SPEAKER: Please make it short.

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी: मैं आप की अनुज्ञा चाहूंगा, श्रीमन्, क्योंकि प्रश्न महत्वपूर्ण है । उत्तर यह है कि हमारा नया प्रारूप नई सरकार की नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों को परिलक्षित करेगा इसलिये उस में बुनियादी मतभेद स्वभाविक रूप से रहेगा ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Call a meeting of the Consultative Committee. That will be the best answer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: While preparing the draft Sixth Plan, the most important aspect will be the question of priorities. Soon the Budget will be coming and there will be allocations made to various sectors

of our economy and in the light of that, if the question of priorities is not settled as early as possible, in that case, the whole economy is likely to be upset and the direction will be wrong. In view of this, will you try to cut short the period and expedite the framing of the Sixth Plan rather than waiting for one more year or so?

MR. SPEAKER: He said that he is waiting for only six months.

SHRI N. D. TIWARI: We will try to expedite the formulation of the Plan.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश की बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगार नौजवान सदस्यों की संख्या को दृष्टि में रखकर तथा उस समस्या को हल करने के लिये क्या कोई विशेष प्रारूप तैयार किया गया है ? यदि तैयार किया गया है तो उसका विवरण देने की कृपा करें ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी श्रीमन्, मैं विद्वान सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि बेरोजगारी के प्रश्न पर योजना में आवश्यक प्राथमिकता अवश्य दी जायगी । मैंने स्वयं प्लानिंग कमीशन में अपने साथी सदस्यों से कहा है कि इसके लिये विशेष वर्किंग ग्रुप बनाया जाये । वर्किंग ग्रुप निर्मित किया जा रहा है जो विभिन्न बेरोजगारी को दूर करने की योजनाओं को समन्वित करेगा ।

Shortage of Newsprint

*45. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of newsprint in the country;

(b) the total installed capacity and the percentage of utilisation at present; and

(c) measures taken to ease the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHANNA CHARANJIT): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Although certain communications have been received from some newspapers referring to difficulties in getting newsprint, there is no general shortage of newsprint in the country as adequate quantity of newsprint is being imported to supplement the domestic production.

(b) The installed capacity of National Newsprint & Paper Mills, which is the only unit producing newsprint in the country is 67,500 tonnes. However, due to imbalance between the pulping and paper manufacturing capacity, operational problems and shortage of power, the capacity utilization over the last few years has been about 70-75 per cent.

(c) In order to meet the gap between domestic production and demand, adequate quantity of newsprint is being imported. Government have issued the following letters of intent for setting up various newsprint projects in the country:-

	Capacity
1. M/s. Century Pulp	20,000 tonnes/year
2. Shri B. D. Somani	50,000 tonnes/year
3. M/s. Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited	83 000 tonnes/year

Apart from the above M/s. Hindustan Paper Corporation are setting up a newsprint project with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum in Kerala State which is likely to go into production in 1981-82.

M/s. Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravati are putting up a newsprint project for a capacity of 75,000 tonnes per

annum in Karnataka which is likely to go into production in 1982-83. The National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Nepanagar which is the only unit producing newsprint at present, is undertaking a balancing cum-renovation scheme for achieving a capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum.

*SHRI V. S. VIJAY RAGHAVAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Minister for giving a satisfactory reply to my question. He has in his statement referred to the difficulties being experienced by newspapers from time to time due to newsprint shortage. Actually, it is the small newspapers which are affected by shortage of newsprint. Therefore, I would ask the hon Minister as to what is the total requirement of newsprint in the country to-day and how much is going to be imported.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. member has put a question No. 1 as to the demand of newsprint and the second one is about production and the gap.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon Member that with regard to the gap between the demand and production—that is the main thing concerning which he asked: what are you doing with regard to the gap between demand and production, We are filling in the demand of newsprint required in the country by import of newsprint. We are continuing the imports of newsprint and are meeting the requirements of small, medium and large newspapers both from indigenous as well as from the imported newsprint.

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Sir will the Government consider a proposal to set up small newsprint units in areas like Palghat in Kerala where the required raw material is available so that shortage of newsprint that is experienced from time to time is effectively met and thus the need for import which involves valuable foreign exchange is obviated?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, the hon. Member suggested that the newsprint shortage should be met by setting up a newsprint plant with special reference to a plant in Kerala. The hon. Member would be glad to know that we are already on the process of setting up a plant. We are promoting a newsprint project in Kerala according to the availability of raw materials. The reply to the question is already there.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mallanna.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Sir, it is mentioned in the statement regarding Mysore Paper Mills at Bhadravati that its capacity is 75,000 tonnes. Its completion would be in 1982-1983. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the work regarding completion of Mysore Paper Mills Project is going very slowly? If so, I want to know what are the reasons for it and at what stage is it now?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Well, the hon. Member has drawn my attention to the speed at which Mysore Paper Mills Project is going on. The problems for setting up of a project are there.

As far as Kerala Newsprint is concerned, he has drawn attention to the stoppage of the project because of a strike by the building workers. As far as Mysore Paper Mills are concerned, the promoters have not drawn attention to this. The hon. Member has drawn attention to the stoppage of the work. We will go into that.

*Original question put in Malayalam.

श्री चन्द्र पाल शेलानी : क्या सरकार की जानकारी में यह है कि अधिकाश समाचारपत्र अपने सही सरकूलेशन से ज्यादा सरकूलेशन दिखा कर कागज का ज्यादा कोटा ले लेते है और फिर उस कागज को प्राप्त कर के ब्लैक मे बेचते है ? यदि यह बात सरकार की जानकारी मे है, तो सरकार ने अब तक कितने अखबारवालो के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की है और अगर नही की है, तो उस के क्या कारण है ?

श्री चरण जीत चानना जहा तक न्यूजप्रिन्ट्स के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की बात है, उस को मिनिस्ट्री आफ इनफोरमेशन एण्ड ब्रोडकास्टिंग देखता है । इसलिए यह प्रश्न हमारी मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित नही है ।

MR. SPEAKER: You put a new question. That is all Shri Jethmalai.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: One of the ways of meeting the shortage of newsprint is to prosecute the non-existent or bogus newspapers for misuse of their quota by selling that in black market. Will the Minister assure us that no such prosecutions will be with-drawn?

MR. SPEAKER: You put a new question. This is a repetition of the same question. Next question

Violence in States on Foreigner Issue

*47. SHRI K PRADHANI:
SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in which there had been violence on the issue of "Go Back Foreigners";

(b) how far Government have succeeded in solving this critical issue; and

(c) whether some political parties have also extended their co-operation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA (a) to (c): Agitation on "foreigners issue" has been attended by violence in Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya in varying degrees. In Tripura also there were clashes between tribals and non-tribals recently and one of the issues is that of 'foreigners, While adequate steps have been taken to curb violence and to restore normalcy, efforts are also on to find a solution acceptable to all concerned. Two meetings have been held by the Prime Minister with the leaders of opposition parties. All those attending the two meetings issued unanimous appeals to the agitators to call off the agitaion.

SHRI K PRADHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister in his reply has stated towards the last part of his reply that two meetings have been held by the Prime Minister with the Leaders of the Opposition parties. I would like to know from him if the leaders of the RSS attended these meetings held by the Prime Minister. If so, what was the reaction of these people?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: RSS leadrs did not attend. But BJP attended the meeting.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: I would like to know whether there is any evidence to prove that some foreign hand is there in these agitations?

MR. SPEAKER: It was explained yesterday.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: Will the Minister be pleased to state the names of the States in which there has been violence on the issue of "Go Back Foreigners", how far Government have succeeded in solving this critical issue; and whether some political parties have also extended their cooperation in this regard? What specific action by specific States has been taken?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It has already been replied. All necessary steps have been taken to control the situation.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Sir, I think the problem is not the foreign nationals but foreign powers those who are behind this problem of foreign nationals led by AASU. Yesterday, hon'ble Mr. Jethmalani said that USA means United States of Assam. I think the students of Geography and History. may get confused by it. They may think there is another State in India whose name is USA but, Sir, you will agree with me that USA means United States of America. So, I would like to know very clearly from the Minister what steps have been taken against USA who are behind this AASU movement and what steps have been taken against that very bad man whose name is Goodman or Godman?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Government is taking all necessary steps.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Sir, even in today's newspapers there is mention of serious clash having taken place in Tripura where more than four hundred people died. Sir, out of the eight demands of the Assam Students, the Union government has agreed to accept five demands. In regard to the other three demands which were not accepted whether any progress has been achieved for which the stalemate has been created? Sir, the question in Assam or North Eastern region is not one of law and order or administrative problem. It is psychological, ethnical and emotional problem. In view of this whether fresh attempts have been made from both sides—though Government has been making efforts—to find out an amicable solution to this problem?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, as rightly pointed out by the hon'ble Member out of the eight demands five demands have been agreed to So far as three demands are concerned we have said that we will look into the same and consider. The government is negotiating and taking action against those who are making insurgent activity elsewhere in the North Eastern region.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It is very unfortunate that our own people from West Bengal, Bihar or some other places, who are going to these States, are being called 'foreigners.' It is only the persons from Bangladesh or Pakistan, who came to these States, who can be called 'foreigners.' I would like 'foreigners.' I would like to know how the Ministry is going to avoid the use of 'foreigner' word for our own people in future.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: So far as the Government is concerned, it is well defined in the Citizenship Act and our Constitution. When we use the word 'foreigner, we use it in that context.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 48; Dr. Farooq Abdulla.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCKAK: Dr. Farooq Abdullah has authorised me to ask this question.

MR. SPEAKER: No; next question.

Murder of Nirankari Chief

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*49. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief of Nirankari Sect was murdered in New Delhi on the 24th April, 1980;

(b) whether all efforts to arrest the culprit have proved futile;

(c) if so, the manner in which Government propose to proceed further to arrest the culprit;

(d) whether Government have been informed of the threatening letters to the new Nirankari Chief; and

(e) if so, the security arrangements made and the steps taken to create confidence among the Nirankaris?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Four arrests have already been made. Vigorous efforts are being made to arrest the other suspects. A reward of Rs. 50,000/-has been announced for the arrest of absconding accused, Ranjit Singh. His photograph has been sent to all State police forces. The airports are being checked to ascertain whether he has escaped from the country. Interpol has also been requested to issue look out notices to all countries. Owners of 30 Carbine gun are being screened with the help of the State CIDs of Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Instructions have been issued to take all possible and effective measures at the place of residence of the new Nirankari Chief in Delhi as well as at the places he visits in Delhi for religious or any other purposes. All the States and Union Territories have also been instructed to ensure all possible and effective security arrangements whenever the new Nirankari Chief visits any State or Union Territory.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the investigating agencies picked up some finger prints as also took photographs of the place of murder. The C.B.I. and the C.I.B. have with them finger prints of a number of persons. Have the investigations on this basis led to some clue of the murderers?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: All necessary steps were taken up and so far four persons have been arrested; the investigations are still going on.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Is the hon. Minister satisfied with the security arrangements made by the Government for the security of the new Chief of Nirankari Sect?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: We are satisfied with the security arrangements made in this regard. If the hon. Member wants, I can describe what measures we have taken in this connection.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हत्या से पहले निरंकारी बाबा ने सरकार को पत्र लिखा था कि उनकी जान को खतरा है और उनकी रक्षा का इंतजाम किया जाए । क्या यह सच है कि निरंकारी भवन पर पुलिस वाले तैनात थे लेकिन जब हत्यारे चोरी छिपे भवन में प्रवेश कर गए और चौदह नम्बर के कमरे में ठहरे तो उनकी कोई जांच पड़ताल नहीं की गई ? क्या इस पहलू की भी जांच की गई है ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: They have their own security arrangements also. Apart from that, the Government had provided necessary security and all necessary steps were taken.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: My question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: How did they enter? Was that angle probed in?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: They entered through the bathroom...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How could they enter the bathroom without entering the building?

श्री मूल चंद डागा नये निरंकारी बाबा को जो पत्र मिल रहे हैं, क्या पुलिस ने यह जांच की है कि किन-किन लोगों ने उनको पत्र लिखे हैं और उन लोगों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ? जिन लोगों ने यह पत्र लिखे हैं, क्या उनको पकड़ा गया है, उनकी जमानत ली गई है या उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की गई है या नहीं ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : ऐसे पत्रों में कोई सच्चा नाम देता ही नहीं, फिक्टीशियस नाम होते हैं, लेकिन जहां से पत्र आया है, वहां पुलिस जरूर गई है

श्री मूल चंद डागा : पत्र आया, लेकिन आपने आज तक क्या जांच की ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मुझे नोटिस चाहिये,

if you want the detail.

Five-Day Week in Central Government Offices

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*50. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI S. M. KRISHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to have a 5-day week in Central Government Offices;

(b) if so, its broad outlines and from what date it is being enforced;

(c) the considerations which have weighed with Government to introduce this 5-day week; and

(d) how far this will result in more efficient working and the anticipated savings in terms of money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The proposal has been initiated with a view to effecting saving in fuel and energy without affecting the total weekly working hours.

The various details of the proposal are being worked out.

श्री सतीश प्रसाद सिंह : कार्यविधि घटाकर 5 दिन करने से सरकार को कितनी बचत होगी ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The main intention of the Government is to save fuel as much as possible in introducing a 5-day week. Rough calculations have been made and it has been estimated that nearly 39 crores of rupees will be saved in the matter of consumption of petrol, a few crores will be saved in diesel oil and nearly Rs. 15 lakhs in the matter of expenditure on electricity. This is the tentative saving that has been anticipated by the Government by this arrangement.

श्री सतीश प्रसाद सिंह: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत जो सैन्ट्रल स्कूल्स हैं, उनकी अवधि भी 5 दिन करने के बारे में सरकार सोच रही है ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is intended for the Central Government employees, and the Central Schools do not come under this proposal at all.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA: What will be the amount of loss in production by introducing a 5-day week?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is intended for the administrative offices. There are 39 working hours in the present six-day week. These will be adjusted in the 5-day week when adopted. The timings will be so suitably introduced as to see that there is no loss of time in actual working hours with the introduction of 5-day week. It is intended for the administrative offices and not for production units.

श्री दया राम शाक्य : अभी 6 दिन का सप्ताह होने पर भी गवर्नमेंट को करोड़ों रुपया ओवर-टाइम का देना पड़ता है । क्या सरकार 5 दिन का सप्ताह करने पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये कोई ऐसा प्रतिबन्ध लगाने पर विचार कर रही है कि जिससे ओवरटाइम पर अधिक रुपया न दिया जाये अथवा न दिये जाने की व्यवस्था हो ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It appears the hon. Member is not able to appreciate the whole thing. One day is being saved. The hours that are going to be lost by introducing a 5-day week instead of a 6-day week will be staggered into the five days. For instance, the working hours which were previously in vogue in the Government offices, that is, 10.15 a.m. to 5.15 p.m. will now be extended and the new time table will

be 9.45 a.m. to 5.45 p.m. The same is the case about other working hours, which are from 9.15 AM. to 5.15 PM. They have also been suitably amended, *i.e.* one hour will be added to this 5-day week. The fact that over-time and other facilities are available, will not affect this working arrangement.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Because of the proposed curtailment of the working days, work in the Government offices would move very slowly. Already, people are complaining that files are moving very slowly. What steps will Government take to see that the disposal of the files is done very quickly?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The working of the Government does not depend upon the change in the timings. The files will move as quickly and as expeditiously as possible. The various Ministries and Departments will take care of that.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: Is the Government aware that if this formula is applied to the Department of Parliamentray Affairs, there will be loss to the Government, and not a gain?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If this rule is applied, can we meet on Saturdays?

MR. SPEAKER: Now the next question.

P.M's Meeting with Opposition Leaders on Assam Agitation

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*51. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister met the leaders of the Opposition recently on the issue of Assam Agitation;

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting; and

(c) what other steps Government propose to take for the early solution of the Assam problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister met the leaders of the Opposition parties/groups in Parliament, on 31st May, 1980.

(b) and (c) An unanimous appeal was made by all those attending the meeting to the agitators to immediately call off the agitation and create an atmosphere conducive to the holding of negotiations and arriving at an agreed solution. A copy of the conclusions of the meeting is laid on the table of the House. The Government hope that saner counsels will prevail and the agitators will pay heed to the appeal.

Statement

A meeting of the Leaders of Political Parties and Groups in Parliament was convened today (31.5.80) by the Prime Minister. It was attended by the following:—

(1) Shri Chitta Basu, F.B.

(2) Shri Tridib Chaudhuri, R.S.P

(3) Shri Y. B. Chavan, Cong(U)

(4) Shri Bhupesh Gupta, C.P.I

(5) Shri Samar Mukherjee, C.P.I. (M).

(6) Shri P. Ramamurthi, C.B.I (M).

(7) Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait, Muslim League.

The Ministers present at the meeting were:—

1. Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister.

2. Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs.

3. Giani Zail Singh, Minister of Home Affairs.

4. Shri C. M. Stephen, Minister of Communications.

5. Shri R. Venkataraman, Minister of Finance.

6. Shri P. K. Mukherjee, Minister of Commerce and Steel and Mines and Civil Supplies.

7. Shri Bhishma Narain Singh, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

8. Shri Sita Ram Kesri, Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

They reviewed the situation in Assam and after discussions came to the following unanimous conclusions:-

(i) The integrity of the country shounld be safeguarded.

(ii) The safety and the security of the minorities should be the special reponsibility of the Central Government.

(iii) The problem of foreigners can be solved only through a negotiated settlement. No person should be subjected to harassment. The identification of foreigners should be left to a machinery which can command the confidence of all concerned. The manner of determining those who are not Indian citizens and dealing with them will have to be inaccordance with an agreed procedure.

In order to create an atmosphere conducive to the holding of negotiations and arriving at an agreed solution, the assembled Leaders appealed that the agitation should be immediately called off. The leaders fervently hoped that this appeal would meet with a positive response.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The general spirit of the conference was to find a solution to this problem through negotiations; and for that, an appeal was made to AASU and the Gana Sangram Parishad to withdraw or call off the movement. Now it has appeared in the Press that not only has the AASU or the Gana Sangram Parishad not responded to the call or appeal positively; but the AASU has given a call to further intensify the movement. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister what particular steps Government proposes now to take, in view of the rejection or non-acceptance of the appeal made by that conference?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: We have made several appeals; and we have requested the AASU. But they have not responded to it. So, the only thing that remains is to control the situation at present.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I think my question has not been answered. The general spirit of the conference was that the problem should be solved through negotiations; and in order to facilitate negotiations, a call was given by the assembled leaders, to the AASU to withdraw the movement. Now it appears in the Press—and the Government also knows it—that the AASU has not only not withdrawn the movement, but it has also given a call to further intensify the movement. In view of this, what further steps does Government propose to take, because they have not accepted the appeal, nor have they responded positively? What particular steps does Government propose to take, in this particular situation?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): It is not possible to outline the steps here. Firstly, we continue to be open to negotiations, if anybody wants to talk to us. We are not closing our minds on that issue. And from time to time, representatives of various groups are meeting the authorities there in Assam—the Adviser, Governor and so on. But at the same time, we have to take full measures to see that the lives and proper-

ty of the minorities are protected, because many of the minorities are also Assemese. But even the others should be protected. As it was made clear in Yesterday's debate, a large number of people who have participated in the agitation, have privately confirmed that they have done so because they are being threatened and are in fear for their lives.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The Governor of the North Eastern Region, Shri L. P. Singh, is one who is responsible for the wrong or the bad handling of the situation in Assam. Whether the Government proposes to take him back or take other steps so that an important person should be there, particularly the Governor who can tackle the matter in a proper way. Whether the attention of the Government has also been drawn to a Press report saying that Shri L. P. Singh has already expressed his desire to be relieved of the responsibility. If it is a fact, would the Government react to it?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Sir, Shri L. P. Singh has expressed a desire to resign. His method may not have succeeded, but I don't think it is fair to say that he deliberately did anything wrong. His effort was to see whether those who have sincere grievances can be dealt with separately from those who are more extreme and even reparatist. This is what he was trying to do. It is true that he did not succeed.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: I think the leaders of the different political parties discussed the problem at length But there is a problem which has been created out of this agitation led by AASU regarding linguistic and religious minorities who have been forced to come to other parts of India after leaving Assam; their number is 15,000 and every day more and more minorities are coming from Assam because there the law of the jungle is prevailing. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any step has been taken and what steps have been taken to rehabilitate these people, 15,000 people, those who are already here and those who are coming every day.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Necessary steps are taken to rehabilitate all those who have migrated from their residences.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The hon. Prime Minister had just now said that Government is always ready to meet different political parties. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether Government is going to convene a meeting of political parties including those leaders of the agitators and the minority communities of Assam and the north eastern region.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We have had a meeting of the opposition parties. If it is considered necessary, I have no hesitation in meeting them again But the hon member knows that the agitators and specially the students have clearly expressed a view, as reported in the Press, that they consider politicians and political parties irrelevant and in fact they were angry with me for consulting the Opposition. I doubt whether they would come to such a meeting.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reduction in Production of Trucks by Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company

*43. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the infra-structural constraints and bottlenecks that have led to 20 per cent reduction in the

production of trucks by Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be initiated by Government for ensuring full utilisation of installed capacity in TELCO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The production of commercial vehicles of TELCO during 1979-80, as reported by the Company, was 29,115 against a figure of 33,046 in the previous year. This included both the truck and bus chassis. The main problems reported by the company were: inadequate supply of power and difficulty in obtaining certain components.

(b) As regards adequate supply of power, Government took up the matter with the DVC and the concerned State Governments. Government also approved the request of the company for import of six diesel generating sets. Permission has also been granted to import certain components at concessional rate of duty.

It is expected, however, that the company would take adequate and timely steps to avoid any shortfall in production.

Supply of Cement to State (including J & K)

*48. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments had represented to the Union Government that supply of cement in the States was inadequate;

(b) if so, whether the short supply of cement to the States has greatly affected the schemes undertaken by State Governments;

(c) if so, whether Union Government have accepted the request of State Governments to supply more cement to the States;

(d) if so, how much quantity of cement was supplied earlier during the last one year and also after receipt, of their requests; and

(e) if so, whether Union Government has increased the quota of cement supply to J&K State; if so, by how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The availability of cement in the country is less than the demand and, therefore, to this extent, it is likely that some works may have been affected.

(c) Even through every effort is made to meet the urgent requirements of the States by way of additional allocations to the extent possible, on account of limited availability of cement in the country, it has not yet been possible to raise the quarterly allocations of cement to the State Governments.

(d) The total quantity of cement allocated to the States by way of quarterly allocations from July, 1979 to June, 1980 has been 167.86 lakh tonnes. In addition, 15.13 lakh tonnes of additional allocations were given to the States during this period.

(e) An additional allocation of 10,000 tonnes of cement has been made to J & K State for the current quarter (April-June, 1980).

Closure of Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad

*52. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad has been shut down due to the non-availability of Uranium;

(b) whether it has had any effect on Tarapur plant; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government to procure Uranium to restart the complex?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Enriched Uranium Oxide Plant at the Nuclear Fuel Complex in Hyderabad has been forced to commence uneconomic operations since 14 February 1980 due to the non-availability on a timely basis of enriched uranium from the United States of America for the fabrication of fuel elements for the Tarapur reactors. At present the plant is operating only on scrap at one-fifth of its capacity.

(b) The uncertainties and delays in the supply of enriched uranium have compelled us to reduce the power output at the Tarapur Station to stretch the fuel cycle.

(c) The Govt. of India is in constant touch with the Govt. of the United States for the continued supply of enriched uranium on a timely basis to permit the efficient and continuous operation of the Tarapur Station in strict accordance with the provisions of the Cooperation Agreement of 1963.

Return of Coca Cola

*53. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Prime Minister's interview to a foreign journal "Nature" expressing her no objection to the returning of Coca Cola, multinational company to India; and

(b) if so, what is his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Any proposal for the manufacture of Coca Cola in India will be given consideration in accordance with the policy of the Government in this regard.

Recasting of Sixth Five Year Plan of the previous Government

*54. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what were the compelling reasons for the present Government to decide to recast the entire Sixth Five Year Plan draft prepared during previous Government's period;

(b) at what stage the new draft is at present; and

(c) what are likely to be the main points of difference in old and new and whether overall plan allocations are likely to increase to offset price-rise and reach new goal of higher growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) to (c) The Government were committed to ensure that the plan should reflect the policies and priorities of the new Government. Further, there was a sharp decline in national income and a steep rise in the price level in 1979-80; the outlook for India's balance of payment had also turned adverse in the wake of the sharp rise in the prices of petroleum in 1979-80 and the generally recessionary conditions abroad affecting prospects for India's exports. In view of these developments, financial calculations of the previous Government's Draft Plan had ceased to be operationally relevant.

The Planning Commission is actively engaged in the preparation of the new Plan in consultation with the Ministries and State Governments and it is expected that the Plan document will be ready by the end of the current year.

Tentatively, the Planning Commission has fixed an average annual increase of 5 per cent in national income as the plan target. At the same time, while formulating the plan, possibilities of achieving a higher growth rate will also be explored. It is too early at this stage to say anything about the overall size of the plan or its sectoral allocations.

Authorisation of Shipment of Enriched Uranium to India

*55. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. President has authorised the shipment of enriched uranium for the Tarapur Power Plant and has also informed Indian Government;

(b) if so, whether both the instalments due upto date have been shipped to India;

(c) if not, when the same are likely to be shipped;

(d) whether further application for the same has been submitted to the U.S. Government; and

(e) the total quantity due uptill now and how much quantity has been supplied uptill now?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The President of the United States has assured us of his intention to authorise the pending shipments of enriched uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station by means of an Executive Order. President Carter has yet to take this action.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to give any indication at this stage. According to the present domestic law in the United States, a Presidential authorisation of such exports would be subject to Congressional review which we understand may be completed by September, 1980, provided the Presidential authorisation is issued without further delay.

(d) Besides the two applications for 19.8 tonnes each of enriched uranium pending with the U.S. authorities, no further application for the same has been made. The next application for enriched uranium for use as fuel at the Tarapur/Atomic Power Station will be made in August/September, 1980 in accordance with the schedule of deliveries agreed upon with the U.S. Government representatives in 1976.

(e) The total quantity of enriched uranium received from 1966 to date from the United States, inclusive of the initial inventory of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station is 233.6 tonnes. The quantities now pending shipment total 39.6 tonnes.

Panel on Benefits of Fiscal Policies to Minorities and S.C. & S.T.

*56. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

Will the Minister OF HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have set up a panel to probe into the matter of benefits of various fiscal policies of the Central and State Governments reaching the minorities, the Scheduled Castes and Tribes as well as other weaker sections;

(b) if so, its scope of work and whether State Governments have been consulted on the proposal; and

(c) when the panel is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the High Powered Panel has been entrusted with the following functions:—

(i) to ascertain if the benefits of various fiscal policies of Government, both Union and States, really reach the minorities, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of society;

(ii) to identify the constraints or bottlenecks whereby incentives, facilities and other encouragements are not being fully availed of by them;

(iii) to suggest ways and means by which the benefits of various fiscal policies, incentives, facilities and other encouragements reach them;

(iv) to make recommendations with regards to other allied matters.

The State Governments were not consulted while appointing the High Powered Panel.

(c) According to the Government Resolution constituting the Panel, it has been given a time of three months to submit its report to Government. The Panel at its first meeting felt that this time-limit was somewhat unrealistic and it hopes to submit its report to Government as early as possible.

Working of District Industries Centres

*57. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any appraisal of the working of the District industries centres has been initiated;

(b) if so, what is the preliminary report; and

(c) whether there has been any further extension of the programme in mostly backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) The working of the District Industries Centres Programme is under review of Government.

Loss in Braithweight Burn & Jessop Company

*58. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Braithweight, Burn and Jessop construction company is incurring a loss of crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the production of the company is shown as double than the actual production; and

(d) if so, what are the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Accumulated loss upto 1978-79 is Rs. 325.70 lakhs.

(b) (i) recession in demand from time to time, (ii) non-availability of essential inputs in time, (iii) shortage of working capital, and (iv) poor industrial relations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Various measures are under consideration including changes in the financial and organisational structure of the company. Action has also been initiated to select another Chief Executive for the Company.

Potentiality of Cashew Nut Shell Liquid

*59. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the potentiality of cashew nut shell liquid (CNSL) as a raw material for plastic industries; and

(b) what is the estimated annual use of CNSL in India, as against annual production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated annual production of Cashew Nut Shell Liquid is 15,000 tonnes and the use within the country is of the order of 2,000 to 3,000 tonnes.

Implementation of Autonomous District Council Act in Tripura

*60. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Tripura has sought the help of the Prime Minister to implement the Autonomous District Council Act in Tripura; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The Chief Minister of Tripura has written to Prime Minister describing the background in which this law was enacted by the State Assembly and sought her blessings and co-operation for its early implementation. This Act is a State law and State Government are competent to implement it on their own.

High Level Working Group on Cement Industry

332. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a high level working group to suggest a policy framework for cement industry covering issues like pricing, distribution, freight equalization and location;

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference and whether a report of the working group has been received;

(c) if so, broad outlines of their recommendations and also which of those have been accepted and which not accepted with reasons therefor; and

(d) if no report has yet been received, when it is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference is attached as a statement. The report of the working group has not yet been received.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Working Group is expected to furnish its report by the end of June, 1980.

Statement

1. To estimate the domestic demand (all India as well as regional) for cement by the end of the five year period, 1984-85 and 1989-90.

2. To suggest policy framework for the cement industry covering such issues as pricing, distribution, freight equalisation, location etc. so that industry develops on a sound economic footing and in the light of this—

(a) to recommend capacity and production targets for each year upto 1984-85 to meet the

estimated requirements keeping in view also the desirable and feasible level of exports;

(b) to suggest the most advantageous way of securing the objective mentioned above in terms of expansion, modernisation, technological upgradation and establishment of new units;

(c) to make recommendations on the performance of the public and private sectors and to indicate specific projects/programmes in the public sector;

(d) to make an estimate of investments necessary for achieving the above capacities and the foreign exchange component therefor taking into account the advance action that needs to be taken during the next five years to meet the requirements in the following five year period. (The outlay required in the public sector to be indicated project-wise);

(e) to indicate the year-wise phasing of production, investment and working capital requirement for the period ending 1984-85; and

(f) to review the use of industrial wastes like slag, fly-ash and pozzolana materials and suggest a plan of action for their rapid utilisation.

(3) To recommend appropriate distribution arrangements especially for meeting the needs of the rural areas.

(4) To estimate the machinery requirements category-wise to achieve the targets envisaged.

(5) To suggest measures for conservation of cement and promotion of alternative building materials.

(6) To assess the current status of Research, formulate a programme of R&D, and suggest the manner of implementation.

(7) To make such other recommendations as may be appropriate.

भारतीय वायु सेना के विमानों द्वारा खाद्यान्न गिराया जाना

333. श्री छोटू भाई वसावा: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के उन भागों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर हाल ही में भारतीय वायु सेना के विमानों द्वारा खाद्यान्न गिरा कर जनता की सहायता की गई है; और

(ख) घोषित अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को किस प्रकार का खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किया गया था और उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह (क) और (ख) पिछले छः महीनों में भारतीय वायु सेना ने हिमाचल प्रदेश और मिजोरम सरकारों के अनुरोध पर जहाजों से खाद्यान्न गिराने का काम किया था । यह जरूरी नहीं है कि इस तरह की सहायता अकाल ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित रखी जाये । हिमाचल प्रदेश में चंबा जिले के किलार में गेहूं और चीनी तथा मिजोरम के खावालियान, फाइबग यांबुक, फुल्लेंग, बिपुई, खावाल्बेन, छोंग्टे, नागोपा, सांगुआ और बांबुक में चावल विमान से गिराये गये थे ।

Murders and Burglaries in New Delhi

334. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many thefts, murders and burglaries have taken place in New Delhi during this year so far and the number of persons arrested separately; and

(b) the description and value of articles recovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) 1,278 cases of thefts, 3 cases of murders and 102 cases of burglaries

were reported to New Delhi Police District during the period from 1-1-1980 to 31-5-1980. 103 persons in theft cases, six in murder cases and 34 in burglary cases have been arrested.

(b) House-hold goods, cash, ornaments, motor vehicles, watches cycles etc. worth Rs. 26,76,217 have been recovered.

Application of Central Legislation to Sikkim

335. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the Central legislations have not yet been made applicable to Sikkim; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make these legislations applicable to Sikkim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b) 85 Central Acts have already been extended to Sikkim. Action to extend other Acts is taken on the basis of need as and when proposal to this effect are received from concerned Ministries/Departments or the State Government.

Search for Uranium in Himachal Pradesh

336. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Himachal Pradesh where operations for the location of Uranium are in progress;

(b) the progress made in the process in each case;

(c) whether any more places would be selected for survey to locate Uranium; and

(d) if so, the names of such places?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Investigations for uranium are in progress at Astotha, Khya, Lōharian, Sibal-Galot, Romehra, Paniali Daslera and Mannan villages and along Banslta, Kothla, Dau, Dalyau tract near Salemi village in Hamirpur district, neat Daulatpur Saddun, Bari and Chakmoh villages in Kangra district and near Majre, Changratalai, Kadwyn, Sandyar and Chaat villages in Bilaspur district.

(b) Anomalies for uranium have been located around a few of these places and these are being investigated in detail.

(c) and (d) It is proposed to cover larger areas in these 3 districts during the next field season.

Karnataka Maharashtra Border Dispute

337. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Home Minister in the Janata Government (Shri H. M. Patel) had invited the then Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Maharashtra to hammer out a solution of the long pending Karnataka-Maharashtra border dispute; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to continue the earlier efforts to settle this border dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Such a meeting was proposed but was not held.

(b) Yes; efforts would be made by the Govevrnment to settle this border dispute.

Undesirable Elements in Capital

338. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to restrain and check the activities of undesirable and unsocial elements in the capital; and

(b) how many persons of such character have been apprehended and how many convicted since January, 1980 with a view to control the deteriorated law and order situation in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The following steps have been taken:—

(1) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling including armed and with Walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted motor cycles. 10 Coys. of additional force from DAP/CRPF have been provided to the Districts for night petrolling.

(2) Action under the normal preventive sections of Cr. P. C. against bad characters and criminals is taken.

(3) Checking by surprise of vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crimes.

(4) Continuous drives by the special squads of the Districts to detect the dacoits, auto-lifters, robbers, pick-pockets, snatchers, eve-teasers and other bad characters by developing intelligence.

(5) Deployment of police personnel at girls schools and colleges, bus stops and cinema houses.

(6) Stepping up of externment proceedings; 177 known criminals and bad characters have been externed out of Delhi during the period from 1st January to 31st May, 1980.

(b) 29,396 such persons have been arrested during the period 1st January, 1980 to 31st May, 1980. Out of them 10,211 have so far been convicted.

Committee on Environmental and Geological aspects of Tehri Dam

339. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Working Group of conservationists and experts was set up by the Department of Science and Technology to Study the environmental and Geological aspects of the controversial Tehri Dam;

(b) whether the said committee has completed its study and has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. An inter-disciplinary Working Group has been constituted by the Department of Science and Technology to study the environmental impacts of the Tehri Dam Project.

(b) and (c) The Working Group has held five meetings so far, including a visit to the Dam site and Catchment area. After examining the available data, the Working Group has submitted an Interim Report, which recommends certain additional studies to be undertaken immediately, so that the environmental impacts of the project may be realistically assessed. The Group would be submitting its final Report after considering the inputs of the recommended studies.

दिल्ली नगर निगम क्षेत्र में भवन निर्माण सामग्री के गैर-लाइसेंस शुदा स्टोरज

340. श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम क्षेत्र में भवन निर्माण सामग्री के अनेक गैर-लाइसेंस शुदा स्टोर चल रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या उनके विरुद्ध शिकायतें मिलने के बावजूद निगम द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती,

(ग) क्या अशोक नगर \ गोपाल नगर, नई दिल्ली 18 के निवासियों ने इस आशय के बहुत से अभ्यावेदन दिए हैं कि उन इलाकों में रिहायशी प्लाटों में भवन निर्माण सामग्री के कई गैर-लाइसेंस शुदा स्टोर चल रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (घ) : दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि इसके क्षेत्राधिकार के भवन निर्माण सामग्री के गैर लाइसेंस शुदा स्टोर हैं किन्तु दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम के सम्बद्ध उपबन्धों के अधीन ऐसे स्टोरों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाही की जाती है । निगम ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि गोपल नगर में केवल एक गैर लाइसेंस शुदा भवन निर्माण सामग्री का स्टोर है। इस स्टोर के विरुद्ध दो व्यक्तियों से जो गोपाल नगर के निवासी है शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी । इस स्टोर पर 6 बार मुकदमा चलाया गया और प्रत्येक बार माननीय न्यायालय ने इस स्टोर को जुर्माने का दंड दिया । अशोक नगर में कोई ऐसा स्टोर नही है ।

Withdrawal of Cases against Persons in Authority

341. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) since 10th January, 1980 how many cases against persons in authority and also Members of Parliament have been withdrawn, discharged from/by law courts to Delhi and also in other States which were under President's Rule till 30th May, 1980, and

(b) the details and circumstances thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

औद्योगिक उत्पादन में वृद्धि

342. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970 से 1980 तक औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई ; और

(ख) यदि उत्पादन में कमी आई है तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और औद्योगिक उत्पादन में वृद्धि होना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जायेंगे ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चानना) :

(क) केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन (सी० एस० ओ०) द्वारा जारी किए औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सूचकांक के अनुसार वर्ष 1970 से वर्ष 1979 तक की अवधि का वार्षिक सूचकांक और विकास दर निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष	सूचकांक (1970–100मे	विकास (प्रतिशत)
1970	100.0	—
1971	104.2	4.2
1972	110.2	5.8
1973	112.0	1.6
1974	114.3	2.0
1975	119.7	4.7
1976	131.4	9.8
1977	138.3	5.3
1978	147.8	6.9
1979	149.7	1.3

जनवरी, 1980 में सामान्य सूचकांक 153.9 था ।

(ख) वर्ष 1979 में औद्योगिक उत्पादन की तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से कम विकास दर बिजली की

कमी, कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कच्चे माल का अभाव, श्रमिक असंतोष, परिवहन सम्बन्धी अड़चनों के कारण रही है । अधिक औद्योगिक उत्पादन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किए गए अभ्युपायों में औद्योगिक अवस्थापना संबंधी मंत्रिमंडल समिति की स्थापना, ताप बिजली संयंत्रों को पर्याप्त कोयले की पूर्ति, अधिक रेलवे वैगन चलाना, विद्यमान क्षमता का अधिक उपयोग अलौह-धातु, खाद्य तेल , मूलभूत रसायनों आदि जैसे कुछ आवश्यक निवेशों/कच्चे माल का आयात करना और श्रमिक संबंध सुधारना आदि शामिल हैं ।

———

रेल भवन केन्द्र में हिन्दी आशुलिपि प्रशिक्षण कक्षायें

343. **श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा :**
श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के रेल भवन केन्द्र में तेज गति वाली हिन्दी आशुलिपि प्रशिक्षण कक्षायें चलायी जा रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका उद्देश्य क्या है ;

(ग) उक्त योजना के लिए बाहर से अध्यापक नियुक्त करने और हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रहे प्रशिक्षकों की अपेक्षा करने के क्या कारण हैं और उन्हे कितान मान देय दिया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) इस प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रशिक्षणार्थियों में रूचि पैदा करने के हेतु उन्हे किस प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन दिए जाने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) :

(क) और (ख) जी हां, हिन्दी आशुलिपि में उच्च गति का अभ्यास कराने के उद्देश्य से एक विशेष प्रशिक्षण कक्षा प्रयोगत्मक रूप में हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना, रेल भवन केन्द्र में 4-2-80 संचालित की जा रही है ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त प्रशिक्षण व्यवस्था के लिए एक संसदीय हिन्दी रिपोर्टर ने अपनी सेवायें निशुल्क प्रदान की हैं तथा इससे हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के प्रशिक्षकों की उपेक्षा नहीं होती है ।

(घ) इस प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को किसी प्रकार के वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रावधान नहीं है ।

Corruption Charges against former Chief Minister of Rajasthan

344. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any memorandum against the former Chief Minister of Rajasthan regarding serious corruption charges; and

(b) if so, what are the main charges and the steps proposed to be taken by Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Shri Ram Kishore Vyas, President, Rajasthan Pradesh Congress Committee has submitted a memorandum dated 28-1-1980 addressed to the Prime Minister, which contains, inter-alia charges of corruption against Shri Bhiron Singh Shekhawat former Chief Minister of Rajasthan Besides, there are complaints from individual persons.

(b) It wll not be in public interest to disclose the details of the complaints. In accordance with the settled procedure, the complaints were referred to the Governor of Rajasthan for ascertaining facts which are awaited.

Set-back in Hindustan Paper Corporation

345. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether two private sector paper Projects have gone on steam even ahead of schedule and that the multi-crore paper projects of Hindustan Paper Corporation under implementation received a set-back in 1979;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the implementation of projects of Hindustan Paper Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANNA): (a) Two large paper Projects in the private sector have been commissioned in the year 1979. These plants have been set up in developed areas where infrastructural facilites are already available. The Projects of the Hindustan Paper Corporation are being set up in regions where infrastructural facilities have not been developed. There was no specific set back in 1979.

(b) and (c) The Projects have been delayed due to delays on the part of suppliers, power shortage, bottlenecks in transportation intermittent labour troubles and technical problems inherent in such large projects. The Projects in the North-Eastern region have also suffered due to the trouble local law and order situation. Hindustan Paper Corporation are pursuing with suppliers to expedite deliveries of equipment and the project management is also being improved by taking appropriate corrective measures.

Ship Repairing Yard at Haldia

346. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the feasibility of Ship-repairing yard at Haldia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Project Report submitted by Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd., Calcutta to the Government, envisages setting up of one big dry dock, one small dry dock, one wet basin, workshops and other ancilliary facilities

(b) Does not arise.

Winding up of District Industries Centres

347. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to wind up the District Industries Centres;

(b) whether according to Government the District Industries Centres have failed to realise their objectives;

(c) whether Government have got any other scheme to replace them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) Government is reviewing the District Industries Centres programme on the basis of their performance.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

अल्मोड़ा जिले में काफलता गांव में हरिजनों और स्वर्ण हिन्दुओं के बीच झगड़ा

348. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 13 मई, 1980 को अल्मोड़ा जिले के काफलता गांव में हरिजनों और स्वर्ण हिन्दुओं के बीच झगड़े में 15 हरिजन मारे गए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस घटना की कोई जांच की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे और दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) :

(क) 9 मई, 1980 को जिला अल्मोड़ा के गांव काफलता में हरिजनों और स्वर्ण हिन्दुओं के बीच एक झगड़े में 14 हरिजन मारे गए थे।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुसार हरिजनों की एक बारात जिसमें लगभग 40 व्यक्ति थे जब गांव काफलता को जा रही थी, ऊंची जाति के हिन्दुओं ने दुल्हे को गाव से पैदल ले जाने के लिए कहा । इससे उनमें झगड़ा हो गया जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप 14 हरिजन और एक उच्च जाति के हिन्दु की मृत्यु हो गयी । प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित 33 अभियुक्तों में से 30 अभियुक्त व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध आरोपपत्र 26-5-80 को प्रस्तुत किया गया है । एक अभियुक्त घटना में मारा गया । शेष दो अभियुक्त व्यक्तियो के विरुद्ध दड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 82/83 के अधीन कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

Amendment of Clause Relating to take over of Sick Units

349. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the clause relating to take over of sick units;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the proposal is likely to be brought in the current session of the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANA): (a) and (b) Certain amendments to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 are under examination, among which are proposals relating to sick units.

(c) The amending Bill is under finalisation.

Naval Armament Production Unit at Cochin

350. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to states:

(a) whether there is any proposal pending before the Government of India for setting up a Naval Armament Production Unit at Cochin in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government of India in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) There is no such proposal before the Government.

(b) Does not arise

Repeal of Official Secrets Act

351. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY): Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in countries like United States of America, Canada and West Germany there are no Official Secrets Acts;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to repeal the present Official Secrets Act and enact suitable legislation like the Freedom of Information Act as is in force in Canada, United States of America and West Germany; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Canada has its Official Secrets Act. In USA and the Federal Republic of Germany, there are no specific, Official Secrets Act as such, but legal provisions exists for protection of classified official information;

(b) No, Sir;

(c) In India, the policies and decisions of the executive are under constant and vigilant scrutiny by Parliament and information is furnished to Parliament in various forms in acordance with the Rules of Pro-

cedure and Conduct of Business. It may, therefore, not be either necessary or desirable to have a statutory obligation to have a legislation which may be justifiable in other and often very different context. Besides, the cost of administering such a system would be very high and not comensurate with the advantages that are likely to accrue. On the other hand the need for preserving secrecy of official information in any Government is self evident. The official Secrets Act merely protects such information from unauthorised disclosure and penalises unauthorised communication of official information. It is, therefore, considered necessary to retain such a law.

Proposal for handing over of cement industry to Cement Corporation of India

352. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take over the cement industry and hand over the same to Cement Corporation of India to improve the availability thereof in the country; and

(b) if not, the steps to be taken by Government to improve the cement availability in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the steps being taken by Government to improve availability of cement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

The following steps are being taken to improve availability of cement in the country:—

(i) The export of cement outside the country has been banned except to Nepal and Bhutan.

(ii) Cement is being imported into the country.

(iii) Additional capacity for cement is being created.

(iv) Existing rules relating to freight reimbursement for road movements have been liberalised.

(v) The Govt. have also granted assistance to the cement industry for the use of captive power for the production of cement during the period of power cuts.

(vi) Government have announced assistance to the cement industry for the use of furnance oil for production of cement due to inadequate supplies of coal.

(vii) Production of existing units is also closely monitored to ensure better capacity utilisation.

(viii) The import of precalcinator technology has been permitted to enable increase in production.

(ix) The construction of on going projects is being expedited.

(x) Government have also decided to encourage the setting up of cement plants at the site of or near steel plants to utilise the slag.

(xi) Government have also decided to encourage the setting up of a large number of mini cement plants.

Military aid from U.S.S.R.

353. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has asked for military aid from U.S.S.R. recently; and

(b) if so, the amount asked for and on what counts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) India has been purchasing defence equipment and supplies not as

yet manufactured in the country—from friendly countries of the East and the West, including the Soviet Union. Such supplies are obtained from time to time as may be found necessary.

A Defence Delegation had recently visited Moscow and concluded some agreements, Defence supplies covered by these agreements had been under discussion for about a year and half. It will be appreciated that it would not be in public interest to divulge the exact extent of the procurements.

Withdrawal of L.T.C. facilities

354. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to withdraw the facilities of LTC from the Government servants; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Directions to States to curb Communal riots

355. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directions have been issued to the States by the Union Government for curbing communal riots promptly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) A Conference of Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries and Inspectors General of Police of States and Union Territories was held on the 3rd April, 1980. This was followed by the Conference of Governors and Chief Ministers on the 8th April, 1980.

Some of the important decisions taken/conclusions arrived at the first Conference and generally approved by the second Conference are mentioned in the attached statement. These have been communicated to the States Governments/Union Territory Administrations for further necessary action.

Statement showing some of the important conclusions arrived at the Conference of Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries and Inspectors General of Police of States/Union Territories held on 3rd April, 1980 and generally approved at the Conference of Governors and Chief Ministers held on 8th April, 1980.

(1) Provisions of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976 should be used for setting up Special Courts.

(2) Controversy over routes of religious processions should be anticipated and decided in time by local authorities.

(3) Prompt decisions of courts should be obtained in disputes over ownership of land$properties belonging to religious institutions.

(4) There is need to take frequent recourse to the use of laws relating to punitive fines where provision for imposition of such fines exists; if not, States may legislate on the subject, quartering of additional police force under section 15 of the Police Act should be undertaken.

(5) Minorities should be adequately represented in police force, including intelligence set-up.

(6) Some units of the armed police in the State be constituted with a much larger composition of

minority communities, SC and ST for dealing with serious communal and caste situations.

(7) A Special Cell should be established in the Special Branch at each State headquarters for watching and monitoring all aspects of communal situation.

(8) Peace Promotion Committees should be activised and should meet frequently and not only after a riot.

(9) Speedy rehabilitation of victims of communal violence should be ensured.

(10) A close watch on communal press be kept and prompt and effective action taken against inflamatory writings under section 153A-Indian Penal Code.

(11) There should be no withdrawal of cases relating to communal riots.

(12) Tripartite Committees should be constituted at the district level for industrial areas which are prone to or which have a potentional for inter-community trouble. These Committees should comprise of representatives of the Government, employers and the labour and have adequate representation of local minority communities.

(13) Places of worship should not be used to hold meetings which tend to create communal disharmony or ill-will.

(14) Efforts should be made to promote religious and communal amity at grass-root i.e. village and mohalla levels by encouraging social mixing between different communities specially between Hindus and Muslims and promoting religious tolerance for each other among them.

(15) A Code of Conduct should be evolved for political parties and it should be ensured by the leadership of the parties that their followers do nothing to aggravate existing differences or create mutual hatred between castes and communities.

Deteriorating condition of Sen-Raleigh group of Industries

356. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the deteriorating conditions prevailing in Sen-Raleigh group of Industries, Asansol in West Bengal due to the deplorable sales performance by Sen & Pandit Ltd.;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering for nationalisation of the Group of industries to bring the industries under integrated administration; and

(c) if so, when and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The attention of Government has been drawn to the conditions prevailing in Sen-Raleigh group of industries.

(b) and (c) M/s. Sen-Raleigh Ltd. and its ancillary companies are presently under the management of the Central Government under the provisions of Section 18AA of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Proposals to determine the future status of these units are under the active consideration of the Government.

Setting up of a Clinker and Cement Plant in Garo Hills

357. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to set up a Clinker Plant and a Cement Factory in Garo Hills District of Meghalaya; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) The Managing Director, Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation, Shillong has been issued an Industrial Licence for production of 4 lakh tonnes of Cement Clinker at Garo Hills in the State of Meghalaya.

Departmentalisation of National Instruments Ltd.

358. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Industry are going to departmentalise the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, a Government of India Enterprise; and

(b) if so, when, the reasons and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Decision regarding Resettlement of Ex-servicemen

359. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a major decision for the resettlement of ex-servicemen in civil life; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government have taken a number of measures from time to time for the resettlement of Ex-servicemen in civil life. One of the schemes approved recently is for providing "On the job Training" to Service personnel during the last year of their service in order to make them suitable for employment in civilian jobs. Initially, it is programmed to train 2,000 Service personnel every year in various Public Sector and Departmental Undertakings. In the light of the experience gained, the extension of the scheme to train 10,000 personnel annually will be examined.

Assam Blockade

360. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assam blockade has hit the tribal population of the States and Union Territories of the North-East more than the Assamese against whom it was primarily directed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these States and Union Territories which get their rice, salt, sugar and other essential commodities from West Bengal and other parts of the country suffer because their supplies must pass through Assam before it reaches them;

(c) whether the Chief Ministers of these States have also approached the Centre regarding their difficulties in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d) It is a fact that the States/UTs NE region normally get their supplies routed through Assam. The blockade of Assam affected temporarily the movement of essential commodities However, the prolonged agitation in Assam has much more adversely affected the supply of essential commodities to these States/UTs. The Chief Ministers of these States and UTs have

expressed their difficulties in regard to procurement of essential supplies. Government have taken all possible measures to meet the shortages in the region.

Withdrawal of Cases pending in Court by C.B.I.

361. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CBI has withdrawn various cases, pending in courts, which were filed as a result of Shah Commission of Enquiry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry had given permission to withdraw these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c) So far as cases pending in the Courts, which were filed as a result of the Shah Commission of Enquiry are concerned, in the following two cases, the appropriate courts have discharged the persons against whom charge-sheets had been filed:

(1) RC 1/78-SIU(SIB I) relating to institution of criminal proceedings against certain officers and subjecting them to humiliation without justification, and

(2) RC 2/78-SIU(SIB II) relating to demolitions in Village Kapashera.

Another case RC 2/78-SIU(SIB.I) relating to the detention of Shri Bhim Sen Sachar and others was dropped by the Special Court and after further examination of the case, a closure Report was filed by the CBI which was accepted by the Court.

In another case, (RC 1/78-SIU(SIB. II) relating to alleged preparation of designs for Congress Party Posters by D.A.V.P., Government have recently come to the conclusion, after further examination of the case and with appropriate legal advice that action be taken as per law for withdrawal of the case.

Agitation in Eastern Region

362. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the magnitude of discontent and agitation in the Eastern Region of the country;

(b) the various forces working openly or invisibly behind this agitation; and

(c) the remedial measures that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) Certain areas in the North Eastern Region have remained disturbed due to secessionist activities of some insurgents groups. Recently, there has been wide-spread agitation over the issue 'foreigners' in Assam and to some extent, in Manipur and Meghalaya. There have also been clashes between tribals and non-tribals in Tripura.

Government are aware that certain foreign elements have been encouraging and giving assistance to insurgents and secessionist elements in the NE Region. Government are also aware that some communal organisations are instigating agitation not only in the NE Region, but also elsewhere. Government are keeping a close watch over the situation and have taken appropriate measures to deal with it.

Supply of Coal to Thermal Power Stations

363. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued orders to the railways to give top priority for the movement of coal to Thermal Power Stations in the country;

(b) whether it has any effect on other industries like cement, coal, chemical, rayon and cotton etc.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Railways do not maintain figures of coal loading for all industries. Total loading of coal and loading of coal for power houses, cement plants and the cotton industry are as under:—

1980	Total Loading of Coal	Loading of Coal for :		
		Power House	Cement Plants	Cotton Industry
	(Daily average in terms of 4-wheeler wagons			
January	8968	2913	363	130
February	9291	3323	341	97
March	9251	3287	367	94
April	8876	3299	339	110

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को अतिरिक्त सुविधायें

364. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को कुछ अतिरिक्त सुविधायें प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस मामले में कब तक अंतिम निर्णय करने का है ; और

(ग) क्या किसी संसद् सदस्य ने इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री को तथा उन्हें कोई पत्र लिखा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना

(क) से (ग): श्री राम अवतार शास्त्री ने प्रधान मंत्री को लिखे गए अपने पत्र में अनेक सुझाव दिए हैं और इन पर भारत सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Reservation of Items for Small Scale Industries

365. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of items meant for small scale industries;

(b) whether Government are considering to review its policy with regard to small scale industries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHAPRANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c): 834 items have been reserved for production in the small scale sector. These items are constantly reviewed by a Standing Committee set up for the purpose. This Committee also recommends reservation of additional items as well as de-reservation of items, if found necessary. Recently, the list of items reserved for the small scale sector was expanded from 807 to 834 items. The nomenclature of certain items already reserved has also been cnanged with a view to making the items more specific.

Assent to State Bills

366. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bills passed by the State Legislatures pending before Government for President's assent; and

(b) the names of those Bills, State-wise, with durations for which pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b): No Bill for the assent of the President is pending from the following States:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Meghalaya
6. Nagaland
7. Punjab
8. Rajasthan
9. Sikkim
10. Tamil Nadu
11. Uttar Pradesh

The folowing Bills are pending for the Presidents assent from the different States for the period mentioned against each:—

POSITION AS ON 9-6-1980

Sl. No.	Name of the Bill pending Assent of the President	Month of receipt	Approximate duration of pending
1	2	3	4
	Haryana		
1.	The Hindu Succession (Haryana Amendment) Bill 1979.	November 1979	6 months
	Himachal Pradesh		
1.	Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation Bill, 1979.	Nov. 1979	6 months
	Jammu & Kashmir		
1.	The Notaries (Amendment) Bill, 1977.	Dec. 1977	2 Years & 4 months
	Kerala		
1.	The Kerala Casual Temporary an Badli Workers (Wages) Bill, 1977	Oct. 1977	2 years and 7 months
2.	The Public Property (Prevention of Destruction and Loss) Bill, 1978	Oct. 1978	1 Year & 7 months
3.	The Kerala Healad Workers Bill, 1977.	Nov. 1978	1 year & 6 months
4.	The Kerala Cashew Wokers Relief and Welfare Fund Bill, 1979	January 1980	4 months
5.	The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1980	April 1980	1 month

1	2	3	4
	Karnataka		
1.	The Essential Commodities (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1976.	June 1976	4 years
2.	The Karnataka (Marriages Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1976.	Jan. 1976	4 years & 5 months
3.	The Electricity Supply (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1980.	March 1980	2 motnhs
4.	The Karnataka Civil Services Bill 1978.	June 1979	1 year
	Maharashtra		
1.	Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution (Amendment) Bill, 1976.	Aug. 1976	3 years and 9 months
2.	Land Acquisition (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1977.	Nov. 1977	2 years and 6 months
3.	Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1979.	May 1979	1 year
	Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Madhya Pradesh Pashu Pakshi Bali Pratishedh Vidheyak, 1979.	Apr. 1979	1 year and 1 month
	Manipur		
.	The Indian Stamp (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1980.	Jan. 1980	4 months
	Orissa		
1.	The Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1979.	Oct. 1979	7 months
	Tripura		
1	Tripura Agricultural Indebtedness Relief Bill, 1979.	Nov. 1979	6 months
2.	Tripura Security Bill, 1980.	March 1980	2 months
	West Bengal		
1.	The Trade Union (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1969.	Nov. 1969	10 years & 6 months
2.	The Indian Stamp (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1980.	April 1980	2 months
3.	The Great Eastern Hotel (Requisition of Undertaking) Bill, 1980.	May 1980	1 month
4.	The West Bengal Land Reform (Amendment) Bill, 1980.	May 1980	month
5.	The West Begnal Scheduled Caste Development & Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1980.	May 1980	1 month

1	2	3	4
6.	The West Bengal Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1980.	May 1980	1 month
7.	The Indian Electricty (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1980.	May 1980	1 month
8.	The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1980.	23-5-80	1/2 month
9.	The Technician Studio Private Ltd., Bill, 1980.	5-6-80	6 days
10.	The Bengal Embankment (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1980.	7-6-80	2 days

Increase in Rape Cases in Delhi

367. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rape cases in Delhi are on the increase;

(b) if so, how many cases have taken place during the last six months; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the offender?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) No Sir, 13 cases of rape were reported during the last six months i.e. from November, 1979 to April, 1980, as against 28 such cases during the corresponding period of 1978-79.

(c) 25 persons have been arrested in connection with the cases reported during the last six months. 14 out of them have been challaned and are facing trial in the court. Cases against the remaining persons are under investigation.

दिल्ली में अपराधों में वृद्धि

368. **श्री मूल चंद डागा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कुछ महीनों में दिल्ली में अपराध की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हो रही है ।

(ख) मेजनवरी से मई तक की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली में बलात्कार, हत्या अपहण, चाकू मारने आदि के कितने मामले घटित हुए और उनमें कितने कितने लोगों को जान से हाथ धोना पड़ा; और

(ग) अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिए सरकार ने क्या कठोर कार्यवाही की है और उसमें सरकार को कितनी सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) चालू वर्ष के प्रथम पांच महीनों में हत्या और छरेबाजी के अलावा सभी अपराध शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत पर्याप्त कमी आयी है ।

(ख) गत वर्ष के प्रथम 5 महीनों और चालू वर्ष के प्रथम 5 महीनों के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े नीचे दिये गए है :—

अपराध शीर्ष	1-1-80 से 31-5-80 तक	1-1-79 से 31-5-79 तक
बलात्कार	10	33
हत्या	82	67
हत्या का प्रयास	121	134
अपहरण	260	265
छुरे बाजी	156	150
डकती	19	44
लूटमार	141	262
दंगे	76	131
जंजीर छीनना	68	126
सेंधमारी	1116	1240
विविध चोरियां	9592	10333
विविध भारतीय दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता	4548	5066
कुल भा० द० सं०	16189	17851

1 जनवरी, 1980 से 31 मई, 1980 के दौरान हुए सभी अपराध घटनाओं मे 93 व्यक्तियों की जाने गई ।

(ग) दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :—

(1) बाकी-टाकी सैटों सहित सशस्त्र और वायरलैस युक्त मोटर साईकिल की गश्त सहित गहन पैदल और चलती फिरती गश्त शुरू की गई है । रात्रि गश्त के लिए जिलों को डी०एच०पी०/सी०आर०पी०एफ० की 10 अतिरिक्त कम्पनियां उपलब्ध करायी गयी हैं । गश्त की निगरानी स्वयं वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा की जाती है ।

(2) निवारक उपायों के रूप में आरक्षित स्थानों पर सशस्त्र टुकिड़यों की तैनाती ।

(3) रात्रि और प्रातः तड़के की गश्त के लिए लगभग 2000 होम-गार्डों को पुलिस के साथ लगाया गया है । पार्कों और आरक्षित रिहायशी कालोनियों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है ।

(4) दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता की सामान्य निवारक धाराओं के अन्तर्गत बदमाशों और अपराधियों के विरुद्ध व्यापक कार्रवाई ।

(5) अपराध करने के लिए प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले वाहनों का पता लगाने के लिए अकस्मात जांच करना ।

(6) टिकरी पहरा और स्थानीय लोगों और निजी चौकीदारों द्वारा पुलिस और टुकड़ियों के समन्वय से गश्त ।

(7) कुछ आरक्षित बस्तियों में नियमित आधार पर पुलिस चौकियों की स्थापना की स्वीकृति होने तक अस्थायी पुलिस चौकियों की स्थापना ।

(8) डकैतों, मोटर वाहन उठाईगिरों, लूटमार करने वालों/जंजीर खींचने वालों, जेब कतरों, महिलाओं के साथ छेड़खानी करने वालों और अन्य बदमाशों का पता लगाने के लिए जिलों के विशेष दस्ते द्वारा आसूचना एकत्र करके सतत अभियान चलाना ।

(9) बस्तियों के निवासियों के साथ पुलिस उप-आयुक्तों/सहायक आयुक्तों की उठाए गए कदमों को उन्हे बताने और उनके सुझाव लेने के लिए बैठकें ।

(10) महिलाओं के साथ छेड़खानी के अपराधो को रोकने के लिए महिला कालेजों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठकें करना ।

इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरुप अपराधों की दरों में पर्याप्त कमी आई ।

Stimulating the Industrial Production

369. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to stimulate industrial production, particularly in the fields of cement and paper in view of the present stagnation in the industrial sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Some of the steps taken by Government to remove stagnation and to ensure increased industrial production are: setting up a Cabinet Com-

mittee on Industrial Infrastructure, movement of adequate coal to thermal power plants, increased movement of railway wagons, import of certain critical inputs|raw materials such as non-ferrous metals, edible oils, basic chemicals etc. and improved labour relations.

(b) As regards *cement*, in addition to the installed capacity of 24.29 million tonnes as on 1-4-1980, a further capacity of 27.50 million tonnes has been sanctioned through letters of intent and industrial licences. In addition, 63 schemes of mini cement plants are also registered with DGID, covering a total capacity of 2.35 million tonnes. The following table shows the capactiy installed| likely to be installed during the coming few years:

Year	Capacity (million tonnes) installed/ likely to be installed	Added
–		(estimated)
1980–81 . . .	27.85	3.56
1981–82 . . .	30.98	3.13
1982–83 . . .	36.29	5.31
1883–84 . . .	40.84	4.55
1984–85 . . .	46.78	5.94

Some of the steps taken to stimulate production of cement include special retention price of Rs. 296 per tonne to enable entrepreneurs to set up new undertakings, including mini cement plants and also for effecting expansion of their existing capacity. Coal India Ltd. have been advised to supply coal to cement industry and various State Governments have been requested to exempt the cement industry from power cuts. Railways have also been asked to supply the full quota of wagons to cement industry.

As regards *paper and paper board*, during the last three years, 47 letters of intent and 18 industrial licences for a capacity of 6.00 lakh tonnes and 3.45 lakh tonnes respectively have been issued for the manufacture of paper and paper board. Capacity on ground is expected to increase from 12.65 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to 17.20 lakh tonnes in 1982-83. The following steps have also been taken for stimulating production of paper and paper board:

(i) Delicensing of paper mills based on secondary raw material which do not involve import of machinery;

(ii) Facility for import of second-hand paper plant has been allowed upto a capacity of 30 tonnes per day;

(iii) Import of pulp has been liberalised;

(iv) Excise rebate has been allowed to paper mills for the use of unconventional raw materials;

(v) Import duty on waste paper required for the manufacture of pulp for use in paper-making has been waived;

(vi) Special incentives have been offered for the utilization of bagasse for paper making.

Murder of Gautam Jaisinghani in Delhi

370. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not been able to catch the culprit of the murder of Gautam Jaisinghani, a Delhi student; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to arrest the murderer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No one has so far been arrested.

(b) The case has been entrusted to the Crime Branch and all efforts are being made to trace out the criminals. A reward for Rs. 15,000/- has been announced by the Commissioner of Police, Delhi to anyone, who may provide clue leading to the arrest of the culprits.

Murder of Candidates for Assembly Elections

371. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates contesting for Assembly Elections who were murdered and died before the polling;

(b) the particulars thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in the matter; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) 6 candidates were murdered 2 died in accidents and 1 died on account of heart failure.

Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Murder cases have been registered and are under investigation.

Statement

STATE	Name of candidate	Constituency	Reasons of death	Date of death
BIHAR	1. Shri Randhir Prasad	Giridh	Accident	16-5-80
	2. Sh. Jai Prakash Singh	Hisua	Poisoned	17-5-80
	3. Sh. Shyam Bihari Singh	Sandesh	Murdered	21-5-80
GUJARAT	Sh. Vasani Kheraji Thakarar	Porbandar	Murdered	18-5-80
ORISSA	Sh. Nilamani Seth	Nimapara	Heart attack	8-5-80
UTTAR PRADESH	1. Sh. Ramjilal	Sikandrarao	Murdered	24-5-80
	2. Sh. Shivraj	Patiali	Murdered	26-5-80
	3. Sh. Udit Narayan Sharma	Jahanabad	Murdered	28-5-80
	4. Sh. Gohuram	Laxmipur	Accident	29-5-80

Setting up of Paper Mill in Tripura

372. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a paper Mill in Tripura;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have reached any agreement with the Soviet Union to get financial and other assistance in this regard; and

(c) when Government of India expect to start the paper mill after observing formalities?

THE MINISTER OF SATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) The Government of Tripura have proposed the setting up of a paper/pulp mill based on the bamboo resources of the State. The techno-economic feasibility of the scheme has to be studied in detail before a decision can be taken on the proposal. The mode of financing the projeet will be decided at the appropriate time*

Compensation for Atrocities on Harijans

373. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to compensate the loss of life, houses, lands and other wealth due to the atrocities committed against Harijans and weaker sections during the last three months; and

(b) the extent of loss of life, houses, lands and other wealth due to atrocities against Harijans and weaker sections during the last three years with compensation paid for the losses, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Directive to States Re: Citizenship eligibility for jobs in North Eastern Regions

374. SHRI CHITA MAHATA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have directed authorities in all States and Central Government offices in the North-Eastern region to ensure that all applicants for jobs satisfied citizenship eligibility; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No special instructions have been issued in respect of North Eastern Region. The orders regarding eligibility of candidates for appointment to civil posts under the Government are equally applicable to the North-Eastern Region.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Gadgets for Solar Energy

375. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been possible to develop any gadget on a commercial scale for use of an average householder as a device to use solar energy;

(b) whether it has been possible for the Department of Science and Technology to use sunlight as fuel or producing solar heating systems;

(c) whether any research projects are being carried on their own or in collaboration with any national or foreign institutions; and

(d) if so, the details regarding allotment of money on this field of solar power generation during the last three years as also in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Department of Science and Technology programme, domestic hot water heating units suitable for commercial scale production have been developed in the country. Medium size and large size water heating and drying systems have also been developed. A few demonstration systems are in operation. Efforts are underway to widen the utilization of solar heating and drying systems on a large scale basis.

(c) A number of R and D projects covering heating, cooling, power production, fuels from biomass including biogas have been sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology in various national laboratories, educational institutions, and industrial organisations. Scientific cooperation

exists in some projects with other countries also under the framework of Science and Technology Agreements.

(d) The total allocation for projects under the New Energy Sources Programme is as follows:

1977-78 . . .	Rs. 92.5 lakhs
1978-79 . . .	Rs. 119.9 lakhs
1979-80 . . .	Rs. 146.0 lakhs
1980-81 (outlay) . . .	Rs. 225.0 lakhs

Taking Over of Cement Factory at Charkhi Dadri

376. SHRI CHIRNJI LAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state latest policy of Government regarding taking over of cement factory at Charkhi Dadri in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): The Cement Corporation of India has been commissioned to prepare a Detailed Project Report regarding viability of this cement factory in the event of its restarting. State Government have also been requested to indicate whether they would be willing to takeover the factory under their management and full responsibility. The question as to what further action should be taken in the matter will be considered upon the receipt of the report of the Cement Corporation of India and the views of the State Government.

Functioning of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

377. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, Kotah has not been functioning properly for the last many months; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of days it was shut down completely or partially during the months of January to May, 1980 (month-wise);

(c) its average outage during this period; and

(d) the long term measures which are being taken to tone up the working of this Station?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) There have ben a few outages in the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit-I in recent months. The unit was shut down during the months of February and March 1980, due to micro leaks in some of the tubes of the moderator heat exchanger and during the months of May 1980 due to fluctuation of grid voltage and certain stray incidents associated with plant and equipment.

May 1980 due to fluctuation of grid voltage and certain stray incidents associated with plant and equipment.

(b) The number of days during which RAPS Unit-I was shut-down during the months of January to May 1980 is as follows:

Month	Number of days of shutdown
January 1980	4½
February 1980	22
March 1980	20
April 1980	Nil
May 1980.	7

(c) The average outage during this period was in the range of 1-2 per month.

(d) A thorough check of tubes of the moderator heat exchanger was undertaken. Leaky as well as potentially leaky tubes have been identified and plugged. At times grid voltage and frequency variations affect the performance of the unit and also cause outages. This matter is under continuing discussion with the concerned Electricity Boards and the Central Electricity Authority for formulating a long term solution to these problems. A continuous and ongoing review of the operational problems in being carried out to improve the working of the station.

Withdrawal of Excise Duty on Tyres and Tubes

378. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tyre industry has made a representation to his Ministry for the continued withdrawal of Excise duty on Tyres and Tubes which was in force uptil 31-3-1980 so far as the newly set up units are concerned in view of the high cost involved in putting up the plant and machinery; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) Representations have been received for the extension of the excise duty relief scheme beyond 31-3-80 to the new tyre manufacturing units which were set up at high capital cost. A final decision, however, has not been taken.

Utilisation of Solar Energy

379. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress monitored so far by the High powered Committee regarding further utilisation of solar energy;

(b) what is the indigenous production of solar power pumps and agency manufacturing it;

(c) whether it is a fact that an Indian private company has been allowed to collaborate with a multinational company to produce such pumps in Orissa and sell those in South East Asian countries at premium prices; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to increase indigenous production and prevent exploitation by multinationals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI O. P. N. SINGH): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Solar pumps are still at the technology development stage. R&D efforts aimed at improving performance and reducing cost are underway. A few solar pumps powered by solar cells have been successfully demonstrated. These have been developed under the sponsorship of the DST at the Central Electronics Limited, Sahibabad (U.P.):

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The R&D efforts already underway is being upscaled and fabrication of solar cells modules and systems are being taken up for a major demonstration programme including solar pumps. The scale of subsequent indigenous production will depend on the extent of economic competitiveness achieved during the demonstration programme.

Statement

Utilisation of Solar Energy

The most important renewable source of energy for mankind is the Sun-especially for India where there is an abundant supply of sunshine. Government of India therefore propose to accord high priority to the development of technologies for utilization of Solar Energy for a wide range of applications with special emphasis on its use on a decentralised basis particularly in rural areas. The Department of Science and Technology has already taken up a coordinated programme of systematic R & D in solar technology, by availing of the infrastructure facilities and expertise existing at the various institutions in the country such as the Institutes of Technology, National Laboratories of the CSIR, R & D Division of the BHEL, Central Electornics Ltd., and others. This programme has as its objective R & D that can lead rapidly to practical application.

The current activities of the Department seek to expand the programme with special emphasis on the following three main areas of solar technology.

(a) Development of Solar Thermal devices and systems based on the thermal effects of solar radiation;

(b) Development of Photovoltaic devices and systems for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity;

(c) Bio-mass and bio conversion technology.

Solar Thermal Devices:

In the area of solar thermal devices, development of solar collector technology is being actively pursued. Top priority has been accorded to improving efficiency and cost effectiveness for different specific applications. The programme include Development of corrosion resistant materials for absorber plates, use of selective coatings and paints to improve efficiency of collctors, fabrication of parabolic surface and paraboloid dishes and tracking systems. Basic technology for flat plate collectors has been developed with a veiw to commercialisation.

Prototype grain dryers of different capacities have already been developed and these are at present undergoing field trails. A 10-tonne per day capacity solar grain dryer has been installed under the auspices of DST at the Central State Farm near Ludhiana by the NIDC. A small capacity solar dryer of 500 kgs per day capacity for cash crops such as gineger, arecanut, turmeric etc. has been installed at Gauhati. A project for tobacco drying using solar energy has also been initiated in Andhra Pradesh. Further development of solar dryer for agricultural and food products is envisaged, along with their widespread utilisation.

Several types of solar water heating systems are being developed. Performance evaluation of the experimental solar water heating systems put up by BHEL at Quatab Hotel in Delhi and a Guest House at Hardwar,

is underway. Meanwhile, with the experience already gained, a solar water heating plant is being put up at the Leprosy Hospital, Pune and one more Unit is being planned for the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation at Warangal. It is now proposed to promote solar water heating systems for wider application in domestic, commercial and industrial establishments.

A solar powered Cold Storage Plant with absorpotion refrigeration system has been completed at the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay; the plant is under performance evalution. Design, development and fabrication of a few more solar powered refrigeration plants are planned under the DST programme for optimising the engineering parameters.

A short term and long term porgramme of the 10kw Solar Thermal Power Plant already installed at the IIT Madras jointly with BHEL, is being undertaken. Solar Thermal Power Plants based on different system configurations and collectors are also planned. Demonstration power plants for decetralised application are proposed to be installed in the next three years.

In order to give a dynamic thrust towards large-scale and commercial application of solar thermal technology, the Department has since formulated a major and comprehensive project for setting up a Centre for Prototype and Product Development, inculding field trial and demonstration in rural areas, of solar thermal devices/systems. The Project is estimated to cost around Rs. 6 crores over 5 years.

Photovoltaic Devices and Systems:

The basic technology for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity by photovolatic cells has already been developed. The main problem now is to bring down the cost per peak watt of electricity by this method to a reasonable level; and this is the primary objective of the current DST Programme in this area. This could be achieved: (a) by developing low cost solar grade silicon material and low -cost techniques of fabrication and (b) by improving the efficiency of solar cells and panels. The programme in this area has so far successfully resulted in the fabrication of single crystal silicon cells at the labroatory scale by the Central Electronics Limited (a Public Sector Undertaking under DST) with participation of research groups in IITS, National Laboratories, Universities etc, Solar Photovoltaic Modules developed at CEL are currently being used in the Lighthouse Beacon at Dwaraka Port for ship navigation, for pumping water in the solar distill action plant at Awania village in Gujarat, for driking water supply at Tejara village in Rajasthan and in a few demonstration pumping systems. The Programme envisages scaling up the fabrication techniques for silicon solar cells and panels, developing modules for applications such as pumping of drinking water, minor irrigation, community lighting, for educational radio and TV sets, cathodic protectiin of oil pipelines and for use in communication equipment in remote areas. A major project costing about Rs. 9.5 crores over 5 years, including large-scale application of photovolatic systems in rural areas for a variety of purposes (with emphasis on water pumping for drinking and minor irrigation), has been drawn up. In the meantime a short-term programme to be completed by 1981 for fabrication and field demonstration of Solar Photovoltaic pump sets of about 25 kw agfiregate capacity has been finalised. The locations for demonstrating these pump sets in rural areas have also been identified. Simultaneously R & D work has been taken up for developing different types of solar cells such as, polycry stalline silicon cells, MOS cells, Cadmium Sulphaide

cells etc. as also concentrator system for solar panels with a view to improving cost effectiveness and efficiency. It is proposd to expand the application of photovoltaic systems for drinking water, irrigation etc., starting this year.

Conversion of Bio-Mass Into Energy

In recognition of the importance of R & D in the area of bio-gas systems, a time bound All India Coordinate Programme involving severe inter-disciplinary research centres such as Planning Research and Action Division (PRAD) of the UP Government at Lucknow, KVIC, Structural Engineering Research Centre at Roorkee and the Central Building Research Institute and other organisations was initiated by the Department of Science and Technology a few years ago. In phase-I of the programme considerable success has been achieved in the utilisation of organic waste, primarily animal dung, and a few designs of viable family size bio-gas plants have been evolved. "Janata" drumless plants and ferro-cement gas holders have been developed, and research work in the micro-biological aspetcs has been shown promising results.

A major and dynamic thrust is now being given by the DST to develop family and community-size biogas plants as an important element in the rural energy matrix. In the future phase of programme, which has commended this year, more emphasis is being placed on expanding the installation of community size biogas plants, as well as family type plan and the utilisation of other types of solid wastes/materials, like vegetabele wastes and agricultural residues 6 community size bio-gas plants are under construction and nearing completion in selected village by PRAD, Lucknow and KVIC. A short-term programme for demonstration of more community size bio-gas plants has been drawn up and site selection is in propress. In support of the coordinated project, work is underway in resolving other technical problems concerning microbiological aspects, fermentation technology, low cost construction techniques and materials, and low cost devices and engines for bio-gas utilisation.

Various programmes are under way to explore the utilisation of agricultural residues or biomass to provide renewable energy sources for the future; here solar energy is made use of through photosynthesis and the biological chains DST has constitued a National Steering Committee to examine, identity and formulate R & D Programmes related to production of Biomass and conversion of Biomass to fuels/feedstock, specially keeping in view the abundant supply of solar energy. Two projects-project on bioconversion of methane to methanol and another project for studying conversion of cellulosic material to ethanol have been taken up at the IIT ,. . Delhi. Also, a project for introduction, screening, cultivation of potential petrocrops and their conversion into Petroleum hydrocarbons has been initiated by DST at the National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow jointly with the Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun. Since the entire R & D chain in this area will have a long gestation period efforts are to be started now to have the technology readily available in a reasonable time frame. The use of biological systems by harnessing solar energy could be a very effective mechanism, specially to check environmental pollution, resource depletion and promotion of decentralised energy supply.

In general it is proposed to give a fresh impetus and priority to the programmes for development and harnessing of renewable energies and their widespread utilisation.

Review of Items Reserved for Small Scale Industries

380. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed review of national industrial classification whereby 807 items were specified by previous government for such review;

(b) if so, what are the details of such review;

(c) what decisions have been taken after that; and

(d) if not, when the matter will receive attention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d) The review of the items reserved for production in the small scale sector is a continuous process. A Standing Committee has been set up for the purpose and it meets frequently to monitor the various reserved items. This Committee also recommends additional items for reservation as well as de-resrvation of items, if necessary. On the recommedations of this Committee, the Government have recently reserved 27 additional items for the production in the small scale sector and have also changed the nomenclature of certain items, which were already reserved.

Wages of Manual Workers of G.R.E.F.

381. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the civilian manual workers working in the G.R.E.F. in the border areas of Sikkim, Kalimpong, Darjeeling and other areas are getting a very low rate of wages which is far below the existing cost of living and the said workers are not provided with any facility of medical, housing, ration, children's education etc; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase their daily wages and provide the facilities of medical, housing, education, fair price shops etc. and other basic needs of life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The rates of wages paid to casual labourers in GREF in the different regions of the country are revised from time to time in consultation with the local civil authorities having due regard to the local trends in wages. The rates last enhanced with effect from 1-8-1979. In addition, certain benefits in kind are granted to the casual labourers in GAEF. A Statement showing the aggregate benefits available to them is attached.

Statement

The rates of wages in the border areas of Sikkim, Kalimpong, Darjeeling and other areas as prevalent in 1977 and those allowed at present are as follows:

Areas	Rates of wages prevalent in 1977	Rates of wages prevalent w.e.f. 1-8-1979
High altitude and difficult are as	Rs. 160/-	Rs. 200/- to Rs. 210/- p.m.
Low altitude sectors (including Northern foot-hills regions of West Bengal)	Rs. 130/- to Rs. 140/-	Rs. 180/- to Rs. 190/- p.m.

3. In addition to the aforesaid wages, certain facilities/concessions are provided to the casual labourers, such as:

(a) free out-patient medical care;

(b) free shelter made of bamboo/bashas or hutments covered with thatch or other local material;

(c) use of departmental transport (moving on regular bonafide duty) for visiting hospital/shopping centres located en-route of the duty of the transport;

(d) compensation in the event of injury or death, in accordance with the Workmen's Compensation Act;

(e) eligibility to draw rations at Army wholesale supply rates *plus* 5 per cent handling charges.

Pension to Freedom Fighters/Ex-INA Personnel in Himachal Pradesh

382. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Freedom Fighters/Ex-INA personnel from Himachal Pradesh, district-wise whose applications for the grant of Freedom Fighters' pension are pending with Government; and

(b) the reasons for delay in the disposal of these cases alongwith the likely dates by which each one of them would be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) A statement is attached. The cases could not be finalised for want of acceptable documentary evidence from the applicants and/or requisite information/specific recommendations from the State Government/Military Records Offices. The cases will be finalised as soon as the requisite information/documentary evidence is received.

Statement

Statement showing the Number of Cases in Himachal Pradesh (District-wies) not yet finalised

District	FF	INA	TOTAL
1	2	3	4
Mandi	20	18	38
Kangra	10	62	72
Simla	10	5	15
Solan	11	4	15
Bilaspur	11	26	37
Sirmur	6	3	
Hamirpur	2	39	41
Una	2	16	18
Kullu	2	3	5
Mahasu	2	—	2
Chamba	—	7	7
TOTAL :	76	183	259

Pension to Widows of Freedom Fighters of Himachal Pradesh

383. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any requests from the widows of the Freedom Fighters|Ex-INA personnel from Himachal Pradesh for the sanction of pensions to them, after the stoppage of pensions consequent upon the deaths of their husbands;

(b) if so, the number of such widows, district-wise, alongwith the dates;

(c) whether any of these cases have since been finalised and the pensions sanctioned to the widows;

(d) if so, the number of such widows as have been given pensions; and

(e) the time by which the remaining cases would be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e) A statement is attached. The pending Cases will be finalised as soon as the further information|documentary evidence required, which is still awaited, is received either from the applicants or from the State Government|Military Records Offices.

Statement

Himachal Pradesh

District	No. of requests received from the widows.			No. of widows sanctioned pension		
	FF	INA	TOTAL	FF	INA	Total
Simla	2	3	5	1	3	4
Sirmur	4	1	5	3	..	3
Kangra	3	104	107	1	83	84
Hamirpur	4	64	68	..	52	52
Una	2	15	17	1	11	12
Mandi	6	51	57	4	46	30
Kullu	3	..	3	2	..	2
Solan	2	5	7	1	3	4
Chamba	1	12	13	1	10	11
Bilaspur	.	15	15	..	10	10
TOTAL .	27	270	297	14	218	232

Implementation of 20-Point Programme

384. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding achievements made in the implementation of 20-Point Programme; and

(b) what steps are being taken to intensify the implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) and (b) Certain items of the 20-Point Programme were implemented and substantial progress made in implementing several other items by early 1977 when, with the change in Government, the programme ceased to be in operation. Certain elements of the programme, however, continued to be in the Plan. As mentioned in Presidents Address to Parliament in January 1980, it is the policy of Government to revitalise the 20-Point Programme and implement it in a dynamic manner. Ample provision has been made in the Annual Plan for 1980-81 for the various items inculded in the 20-Point Programme and it would be taken into account while finalising the new Five Year Plan 1980—85. Appropriate policy measures and administrative action are also being taken to effectively implement the programme.

Appraisal of District Industries Centres

385. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any appraisal of the District Industries Centres for the upliftment of rural population has been made;

(b) whether any experimental centres have been established in the rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, but Government are undertaking a Review of the working of District Industries Centres Programme on the basis of their performance.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to change Law Regarding Rape

386. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to change the law regarding rape;

(b) if so, the details of such proposal; and

(c) the steps taken to strictly implement Section 160(1) of Cr. P.C. which states that no woman can be called to the police station for interrogation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) In response to the request of Government, the Law Commission has submitted its 84th Report in April, 1980 in which it has made recommendations for the amendment of the law relating to rape and allied offences. These recommendations are being examined. The Report of Law Commission will be laid on the Table of House shortly.

(c) The Government have already addressed the States and asked them to strictly enforce the provisions of Section 160(1) Cr. P.C.

Cases initiated by previous Government against Ministers

387. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases initiated by Janata regime against the former Ministers, Prime Minister and Senior police officials;

(b) the charges made out against each of the accused;

(c) names of those against whom the charges were upheld by the courts; and

(d) the cases which were either compounded or dropped by the courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) CBI had during the Janata regime initiated 24 cases against the Prime Minister, former Central Ministers and Senior Police officials (officers of the rank of the DIG and above). Out of these, charge-sheets/petitions, as per details given in the attached statement, were filed in the courts in 8 cases.

(c) In the case at Sl. No. 8 of the attached statement, persons charged were convicted by the trial court but they have been acquitted by the Supreme Court on appeal.

(d) In the two cases at Sl. No. 4 and 5 of the attached statement, the persons involved were discharged by the Courts. The case at Sl. No. 6 was dropped by the Special Court and after further examination, a Closure Report was filed by the CBI, which was accepted by the Court.

Statement

Sl. No.	Case Against	Charges
1.	Shri V.C. Shukla and others	Contempt of Court proceedings for allegedly furnishing false information to the Supreme Court in connection with the writ petition filed by Shri Amrit Nahta, producer of film 'Kissa Kursi Ka'.
2.	Shri V.C. Shukla and others	Petition by the CBI for lodging a complaint, under section 195 r/w section 340, of the Cr.P.C., 1973, for taking cognizance of offence u/s 120-B r/w Section 199 and 193 of the IPC in the above matter.
3.	Shri V.C. Shukla and others	Alleged misuse of official machinery in the matter of preparation of designs of election posters on the eve of the general elections in 1977.
4.	Smt. Indira Gandhi, Shri P. C. Sethi and others.	Alleged conspiracy and abuse of official position in inducing industrial concerns/companies to purchase and deliver jeeps out of their fund for utilisation during the Lok Sabha elections of March, 1977.
5.	Smt. Indira Gandhi, Shri D. Sen and others.	Alleged institution of criminal proceedings against Shri Krishnaswamy and others and their harassment without justification.
6.	Smt. Indira Gandhi, Shri P.S. Bhinder and others.	Alleged illegal detention of Shri Bhim Sen Sachar and others under MISA.
7.	Shri P.S. Bhinder and others	Alleged criminal conspiracy to commit the murder of Sunder Singh alias Sunder.
8.	Shri V.C. Shukla and others	Alleged removal and destruction of film material 'Kissa Kursi Ka'.

Retirement age of Central Government Employees

388. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is great tension prevailing among the Central Government employees over the question of retirement age; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to state the position firmly so that the position is cleared once for all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to reduce the retirement age of Central Government employees.

Closure of Industries in Ghaziabad

389. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 10,000 small, medium and large industries in Ghaziabad industrial region are lying closed;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to revive them so that lakhs of unemployed workmen can get jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) 40 industrial units (large, medium and small) are reported to have closed down due to financial difficulties, labour problems and power shortage.

(c) The State Government is making efforts in consulation with banks, financial institutions and the State Electricity Board to revive the closed units.

Restoration of Industrial Research Institutions under C.S.I.R.

390. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to undo the harm done by the Janata Government at the Centre to the Science and Technology Policy of the Congress Government at the Centre, particularly in stultifying the growth of Industrial Research Institutions;

(b) whether there is any proposal to restore CSIR to its original status bringing all the Industrial Research Institutions under its guidance; and

(c) the steps being taken to effect proper coordination between civilian research institutes and defence research institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The policy of the Government is to promote the research activities undertaken in industrial research institutions. In discussions relating to science and technology in the new Five Year Plan for the period 1980—85 currently under preparation, considerable attention is being paid to the manner in which the climate for scientific work in the country should be improved; as also the manner in which R & D efforts can be translated more effectively to yield industrial output. Detailed steps are being worked out concerning these and related aspects.

(b) The matter is being reviewed by the Government.

(c) Government is aware of the need for proper coordination between civilian research institutes and defence research institutes. The latter is being done by involving scientists working in the CSIR laboratories, IITs, Universities and other civilian

research organisations with work undertaken in defence research laboratories and in work of relevance to the armed forces. Several distinguished scientists connected with Defence Research are also being involved in the research committees of civilian agencies. For instance, the Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence is being nominated as a Member of the CSIR Society; whereas DGSIR and Secretary, Department of Science and Technology is a Member of the Defence Research and Development Council and of the Radar and Communications Board.

Shortage of cement

391. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of cement in the country;

(b) the gap between the production and demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to relieve the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) Availability of cement in the country has been less than the demand. Working Group on Cement Industry set up by Planning Commission for 1978—83 had assessed the demand as 25.92 million tonnes for the year 1979-80. Production during this year has been, however, only 17.62 million tonnes.

(c) The Government are making every effort to increase the availability of cement in the country by better utilisation of existing capacities, sanctioning new capacities and imports.

Setting up of State and District level Integration Committee

392. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have suggested to the States the setting up of State and district level integration committees, formulation of codes of conduct for political parties and students and revision of history books to remove the communal bias; if any; and

(b) if so, the measures adopted by the Central Government for permanent integration amongst the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) It has been suggested to the State Governments/U.T. Administrations that Integration Committees or Ekta Samities should be constituted on a permanent basis in all districts at the district and the Station House levels and in communally sensitive districts at the Sub Divisional, Tehsil and Mohalla levels also, with proper and balanced representation of minority communities.

In the recent Conference of Governors and Chief Ministers on law and order and allied matters held on 8th April, 1980, it was concluded that a code of conduct should be evolved for political parties.

The Ministry of Education has been designated as the nodal Ministry for all complaints about communal bias in History text books and for their revision to remove this bias. A programme for scrutiny of text books from the point of view of national integration has, in fact, been undertaken by that Ministry. Since this is a continuing exercise, that Ministry keeps on scrutinising text books and takes appropriate action in the matter.

(b) A decision has been taken to reactivate the National Integration Council and these and other allied matters will be further considered by it.

Discussion held with Chairman of M/s. British Aerospace regarding Jaguar

393. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions were held during May, 1980 on the progress of the Jaguar production programme in India with the Chairman of British Aerospace;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) whether any plane have already been supplied to India so far; and

(d) if so, what is the total number received and how many are still awaited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The discussions reviewed the progress of the programme's implementation. It is not in the public interest to disclose any details.

Committee appointed to look after economic development of North Eastern Region

394. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that high power Committee was recently appointed to look after economic development of the North-East region;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has since made any specific proposal for the purpose of the economic development of the region; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposals and the stage of implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The first meeting of Committee of Ministers for Economic Development of North Eastern Region was held on April 21, 1980. The meeting directed itself mainly to discussions over evolving a strategy for economic development suited to the resources and needs of the North Eastern Region; on various aspects of infrastructural developments, and implementation of developmental schemes mainly in agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, forest and industry sectors.

Appointment of separate Governors for N. E. States

395. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint separate Governors for the States of the North-Eastern regions; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The Government have not taken any decision in the matter.

Supply of Uranium for Tarapur

396. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stalemate of the prolonged dialogue between India and the United States on the supply of enriched Uranium for Tarapur Atomic Plant still continues; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to resolve this stalemate?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The

decision to authorise the exports of the pending shipments of enriched uranium and components for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station presently rests with the President of the United States, who has expressed his intention of clearing these shipments. Under the present domestic law in the United States a Presidential decision to authorise such exports is subject to Congressional review. We are awaiting further developments in this regard.

(b) The Government of India have been in constant touch with the Government of the United States for the supply of fuel and components on a timely basis for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station for the entire duration of the Cooperation Agreement of 1963 in strict accordance with its provisions. We have also expressed to the United States our serious concern at the persistent and unwarranted delays in fuel supplies which have adversely affected the operation of the Tarapur Station thereby frustrating the object and purpose of the Cooperation Agreement.

Decision taken at meeting of Planning Commission

397. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission recently met; and

(b) if so, decisions taken by it in regard to the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission at its meeting held on April 21, 1980 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister decided that the new Five Year Plan will cover the period 1980-81 to 1984-85. It was also decided that the new Plan would be formulated with the objective of an annual growth rate of 5 per cent during the Plan period, simultaneously possibilities of raising the growth rate to a higher percentage would also be explored.

The draft Plan document is expected to be ready by the end of the current year and it is proposed to present it for consideration to the National Development Council soon thereafter. The Planning Commission again met on May 6, 1980 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to finalise the revised annual plan for 1980-81.

Hiring charges of Air Force planes due from Ministers and ex-Ministers

398. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amount of rent and other charges are due from some Ministers and ex-Ministers on account of hiring the Air Force Planes/helicopters etc. for election purposes; and

(b) if so, the names of such Ministers/ex-Ministers and the amount due from each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the flight rules, no Minister other than the Prime Minister is entitled to use IAF aircraft|helicopter for unofficial purposes. A sum of Rs. 24,261.60 is due for recovery from Shri Morarji Desai, the former Prime Minister, for use of IAF planes in November, 1978. An approximate sum of Rs. 14 lakhs is due for recovery from the former Prime Minister, Shri Charan Singh. Out of this amount, seven bills amounting to Rs. 4,71,752.49 have already been referred to the Prime Minister's Office for recovery. Remaining bills will be sent shortly. As far as the unofficial flights of the present Prime Minister are concerned, she has just completed

her tour and the details are awaited. The bills will be submitted soon after the complete details are available.

Filing of a charge sheet by a Delhi Police Officer against an American girl

399. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an American girl Miss Cloo Odxer has made an accusation in last April against a Delhi Police Officer that he would file a charge sheet in her case only if she sleeps with him,

(b) what were the charges against the girl and when the charge sheet was actually filed; and

(c) if there was a delay, what was the reason?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) She was arrested U/S 420/511/411/34 IPC on 31-10-79, remanded to Judicial Custody the same day by the Ilaka Megistrate. She was charge-sheeted for being in possession of travellers cheques worth $300 stolen from Colaba, Bombay. The case was challaned on 31-3-80 and was put in court on 11-4-80.

(c) An enquiry into the allegations is being conducted which would reveal whether there was any delay in submitting the Charge-sheet to the Court, and if so, why.

Scheme correcting regional imbalances

400. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new approach has been evolved by the Industry Ministry with a twin objective of correcting the existing regional imbalances and creating smooth impetus in representative areas;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed scheme;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has identified certain districts for implementing this scheme;

(d) whether Government propose to undertake a survey as a part of the new approach to grass root level planning to suggest specific programme of industrialisation with an estimate of additional implements; and

(e) whether these surveys will also take into account the availability of power, steel structure, labour force, organisational and marketing potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e) In addition to existing fiscal incentives and subsidies, the Government is examining the feasibility of promoting nucleus industry in backward areas based on the infrastructure and other facilities available there. These nucleus industries could be set up either in the public sector or in the private sector to enable the growth of ancillary units, so as to utilise local raw materials, generate employment and provide the much needed momentum for industrial growth.

When the techno-economic surveys of backward areas would be conducted, the availability of power, steel structure, labour force organisational and marketing potentials would be taken into account.

Loss due to Assam Agitation

401. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is losing Rs. 300 crores per month due to the prolonged Assam agitation;

(b) if so, whether Rs. 100 crores are by way of petroleum products and Rs. 200 crores indirectly through loss of essential items like fertilizer, cement and steel;

(c) the total loss suffered due to this uptil now; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to overcome these losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d) The continuing agitation in Assam has disrupted nonmal economic activity in particular in that State and in general in the rest of the country. Developmental activities not only in Assam but also in the North-Eastern region have received a serious setback. The three refineries in Assam were closed down towards the end of December 1979, followed by closure of Barauni refinery on 2nd January, 1980. Apart from other petroleum products, the daily loss of diesel and kerosene production in these four refineries has been about 5,000 tonnes and a little over 1,000 tonnes respectively. About 4,25,000 tonnes of crude are processed on an average every month in these four refineries. Through the refineries in Digbhoi and Gauhati have started functioning recently, the 3.3 million tonnes refinery at Barauni as well as the refinery at Bongaigon still remain closed. When all the four refineries are closed, the loss is about Rs. 3 crores per day. Production in other vital sectors like fertilisers, steel, power and coal has also been affected. It is difficult to quantify the precise loss in this regard, which is however of considerable magnitude. The fall out of agitation has severely restricted new employment opportunities. The Government has been striving to bring about mormalcy in the State.

Report on lathi charge on blind students

402. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report on the lathi charge made on the procession of blind students on March 16, 1980 has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations;

(c) whether Government have examined the recommendations; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d) The Report has been received by Delhi Administration and it is under examination by the Administration.

Performance of State Enterprises

403. SHRI P. M. SAYED: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has asked States to pay particular attention to the performance

of State enterprises especially the State Electricity Boards, Irrigation Development and the Transport Corporations;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have also been asked to watch non-plan expenditure, improve receipts and also make efforts to raise more internal resources;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Planning Commission has indicated that Central assistance will not be very much during the Sixth Plan period, *i.e.* from 1980—85; and

(d) if so, what are the main reasons for this and the reaction of the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Governments have been informed that attempts would be made to sustain the tempo of Central assistance for the States' Plans.

(d) Does not arise.

Formulation of Sixth Plan Proposals

404 SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has asked the States to draft the Sixth Plan proposals;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued to the States for formulating the Plan;

(c) if so, whether the States have been urged to draft the proposals in such a way that they will have to make efforts to raise additional resources by themselves; and

(d) if so, how many States have so far prepared draft proposals and how many have forwarded them to the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEYARI): (a) Wes, Sir.

(b) Broad guidelines have been given to the State Governments for formulating their Plans.

(c) It has been suggested to the State Government *Inter-alia*, that increase in non-Plan expenditure may be kept in control, receipts improved and steps taken to raise more internal resources.

(d) Planning Commisson have asked the States to furnish draft Plan proposals by end of September, 1980 for discussion.

Association of Scientists with the process of Planning

405. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission is considering a proposal through which scientists and graduates are associated with planning process by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, whether a scheme is being formulated to work out the method of association of youth in planning;

(c) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(d) to what extent associating youth in planning will be helpful to the nation?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) to (d) Preliminary discussions have been held to consider a suggeston of setting up an organisation or association of young scientists which could be helpful in involving the younger generation of students and scholars in promoting a culture of science for development. This proposal is to be further discussed during formulation of Five Year Plan (1980-85).

Harijan girl raped in Narsinghpur, Madhya Pradesh

406. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 17 year-old married Harijan girl was raped at Narsinghpur in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the security provided to women in the district of Narsinghpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Report on Priority Scientific Projects

407. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a report was made by the Principal Scientific Officer of the Solid State Physics Laboratory on top priority scientific projects;

(b) whether this report was made available to the Press; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) A Principal Scientific Officer of ' Solid State Physics Laboratory (SPL) compiled and sent a report entitled "Management Information Report (1976) on SPL", to Director SPL on the projects of this Laboratory, on his own.

(b) The report was not made available to the Press by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Cadre Officers posted in Kerala Government Service

408. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Central Cadre Officers posted in Kerala Government Service has increased considerably since the first year after the formation of the Kerala State; and

(b) whether such increase is based on request of the State Government to allot more Central cadre officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) Rules 4(2) of the IAS|IPS|IFS (Cadre) Rules provides that the Central Government shall, at the interval of every three years, re-examine the strength and composition og each carde in consultation with the State Government or State Governments concerned and make such alterations in the cadre as it deems fit. In pursuance of this rule, the proposal made by the Government of Kerala once in three years for the revision of the strength and composition of their IAS/IPS/IFS cadre is examined by the Central Govern-

ment and necessary amendments are carried out to the IAS|IPS|IFS (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations.

2. The number of IAS and IPS officers borne on the Kerala Cadre as on 1-1-1957 was 29 and 15 respectively and as on 1-1-1980 it is 127 and 75 respectively. The number of IFS officers borne on the Kerala Cadre when the service was constituted on 1-1-1966 was 32 and it is 20 as on 1-1-1980.

Utilisation of Services of Central Cadre Officers allotted to State Services

409. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down any rules for using the services of All India Service officers allotted to State cadres;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of rules relating to the guidelines/instructions issued by the Government of India regarding tenure of IAS/IPS Officers taken on deputation to the Centre on the Table of the House; and

(c) whether Government insist that officers of the IPS cadre should be utilised in States only to work in Police Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA SUBAIAH): (a) Officers All India Services like IAS/IPS/IFS are primarily to man posts enumerated in the respective Schedules to the IAS|IPS|IFS (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 40 per cent of senior duty posts under the State Governments in the IAS/IPS/IFS has been earmarked for Central deputation.

(b) A copy each of the guidelines issued by the Government of India regarding tenure rule of IAS and IPS is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-841|80].

(c) The Central Government have not issued any instructions to the effect that IPS officers could be posted in the Police Department only in States. Recruitment to the Indian Police Service is made primarily to man posts enumerated in the Schedule to IPS (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations in each State. These posts are borne on the Police Department of the States. However, the Services of these officers are at times utilised outside the Police Department also, keeping in view the job requirements and the suitability of the officers.

भारतीय उपग्रह का छोड़ा जाना

410. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका अंतरिक्ष की कक्षा में भारतीय उपग्रह (इन्सैट) छोड़ने के लिये राकेट सप्लाई करने पर सहमत हो गया था परन्तु अब वह अपने वादे से मुकर गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या उस स्थिति में भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों की दुर्लभ/महान उपलब्धि का सफलतापूर्वक उपयोग करने के लिए कोई विकल्प उपलब्ध है जबकि अमरीका उपग्रह छोड़ने वाले राकेट सप्लाई नहीं करता है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका का राष्ट्रीय वैमानिकी तथा अन्तरिक्ष प्रशासन अपने वायदे से नहीं मुकरा है ।

(ख) से (ङ) : प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले के उद्योगों के लिए नियुक्त कर्मचारी

411. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में चीनी मिलों को छोड़कर अन्य कौन-कौन से उद्योग हैं और उनमें कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त हैं ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त जिले में औद्योगिक क्षमता का पता लगाने के लिये सरकार ने कभी कोई सर्वेक्षण करवाया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिये क्या प्रयास किये गये ;

(घ) इस जिले के पिछड़ेपन को कम करने के लिये क्या सरकार का इस जिले के औद्योगिक विकास में तेजी लाने के उपाय करने का विचार है, ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चानना) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 31-3-1980 को निम्नलिखित उद्योगों में 2,111 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिल चुका था :—

मिनें, तेलमिलें, कन्फैक्शनरी एकक, बैंक्स रिफाइनरी, मोमबत्ती, कपड़े धोने का साबुन, आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयां, औद्योगिकीय उत्पादन, कपूर की टिकियां, ईंटों का भट्ठा, सीमेंट उत्पादन, एनेमल बर्तन, छपाई खानाख शीत-भण्डार, मैकेनिकल, फाउन्ड्री, शोटमैटल तथा चमड़े की वस्तुएं ।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकार का विचार जिले की औद्योगिक क्षमता सहित संसाधन विश्लेषण, अवस्थापना सुविधाओं तथा वृद्धि की संभाव्यता का पता लगाने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण कराने का है ।

(घ) और (ङ) जिला उद्योग केन्द्र ने 1980-81 के लिए एक कार्यवाही योजना तैयार की है जिसमें नये एककों तथा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में निवेश करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है । चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में राज्य सरकार ने 1000 कारीगर प्रधान एककों एवं 200 लघु एककों की स्थापना करने का लक्ष्य निश्चित किया है । इसमें 187 लाख रुपये का कुल निवेश होगा तथा इससे 4,200 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलने की आशा है । राज्य सरकार विभिन्न अभिकरणों के माध्यम से उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था करने की संभावना की भी जांच कर रही है चूंकि पूर्वी चम्पारन औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है, अतः उसमें पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए उपलब्ध सभी प्रोत्साहनों को पात्र के पात्र हैं । 31-3-80 तक 156 एककों को 17,28,217 रुपये की पंजीगत राज सहायता मिली है ।

Inclusion of Manipur Language in Eighth Schedule

412 SHRI NGAGOM MAHENDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to include Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) and (b). The inclusion of various minority languages in the Eighth Schedule involves complex issues, which are under examination.

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी टंकन के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के लिए चार्ट

413. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत हिन्दी टंकण प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण चार्ट दोषयुक्त है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने इनमें सुधार करने के लिए इस विषय पर विशेषज्ञों की राय मांगी है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रयोजन के लिए विशेषज्ञ समिति गठित करने का है ताकि प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को सही ढंग से प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सके ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार चार्टों में इन दोषों के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्यवाही भी करने का है ।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस कार्य के लिए किसी विशेषज्ञ समिति के गठन की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Opening of New Regional Office of Bharat Heavy Electricals at Jaipur

414. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open new regional office of Bharat Heavy Electricals at Jaipur (Rajasthan); and

(b) if so, when it will be opened in order to have better and efficient business relations with the State Electricity Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b): The office is expected to be opened shortly.

Increasing capacity of Plants of Bharat Heavy Electricals

415. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase the manufacturing capacity of various plants of Bharat Heavy Electricals to meet the demand of various power equipments in Sixth Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals, *inter alia* include the following:

(i) Expansion of manufacturing capacity of Turbo-generator Sets as well as manufacturing large sized Turbo-generator Sets;

(ii) Expansion of manufacturing capacity of boilers as well as manufacture of boilers for 500 MW Sets; and

(iii) Augmentation of manufacturing capacity for Hydro Sets.

Opening of New Plant of Bharat Heavy Electricals in Rajasthan

416. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal by the Government to open new plant of Bharat Heavy Electricals in backward State of Rajasthan in Sixth Plan; and

(b) if so, what is the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand and import of Paper

417. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of white printing paper of the country, and the total availability thereof from indigenous sources;

(b) whether Government are thinking to import white printing paper to meet the shortage; and

(c) if so, the quantities to be imported from each of the foreign countries during 1980 and what measures are being taken to make India self-sufficient in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The total requirement of writing and printing papers in the country, and the domestic production thereof, are aproximately 6,00,000 and 5,50,000 tonnes per annum, respectively.

(b) and (c) Government have been importing writing and printing paper to meet the gap between demand and domestic production. The exact quantities to be imported from different countries during 1980 are not available at present, as requirements would be assessed from time to time, and contracts entered into on the basis of the most competitive offers received. Adequate capacity is being set up both in the public and private sectors to meet the country's requirements of paper. With the expected improvement in power and coal availability, it would be possible to achieve higher capacity utilisation, leading to increase in production.

Fall in Capacity Utilisation of Cement

418. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the fall in the capacity utilisation of cement industry from 90.2 per cent in 1978 to 81.97 per cent in 1979;

(b) whether the additional capacity of 27.06 million tonnes sanctioned by Government have been created; and

(c) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The actual capacity utilisation during 1978 and 1979 was 88.9 per cent and 75.83 per cent respectively. The main reasons for short-fall in production are the power cuts imposed by various State Governments and short supply of coal to cement factories.

(b) and (c) An additional capacity of 28.63 million tonnes have been approved by way of industrial licences, letters of intent and registration with the Directorate General Technical Development. Out of this, the expectation of likely materialisation of capacity during the next three years is as below:—

Year	Capacity (in million tonnes)
1980–81	2.56
1981–82	3.14
1982–83	4.91
TOTAL	11.61

लालकिले के सफाई कर्मचारियों को सेवा से हटाया जाना

419. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय के अधीन लाल-किले में कार्य कर रहे 44 स्थायी सफाई कर्मचारियों को बिना कोई नोटिस दिए नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है और उनके स्थान पर ठेकेदार के आदमियों को दैनिक मंजूरी पर नियुक्त कर लिया गया है : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उन कर्मचारियों को बहाल करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री सी०पी०एन० सिंह (क) और (ख) : लाल-किले में सफाई संबंधी कार्यों के लिए सैनिक अधिकारी दिल्ली नगर निगम के साथ एक-एक साल का अनुबंध करते थे । इस अनुबंध के आधार पर लाल-किले में सफाई के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम के 44 सफाई कर्मचारी काम कर रहे थे । सैनिक अधिकारियों ने यह अनुबंध 31–3–1980 को समाप्त कर दिया इसके फलस्वरूप अब ये सफाई कर्मचारी लाल-किले में काम नहीं कर रहे हैं । चूंकि ये कर्मचारी दिल्ली नगर निगम के अन्तर्गत काम कर रहे थे अत : इन्हें सरकार द्वारा सेवा में फिर से बहाल करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

पहाड़गंज, नई दिल्ली की टिम्बर मार्किट में आग लगना

420. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 13 मई, 1980 की रात को पहाड़गंज की टिम्बर मार्केट में आग लगने के कारण क्या थे ;

(ख) उसके परिणामस्वरूप जान व माल की कितनी हानि हुई थी ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उनको मुआवजा देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (**श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना**) (क) से (ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार आग का कारण अभी तक निश्चित नहीं किया जा सका है । जान का कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ । लगभग 35 लाख रूपए की सम्पत्ति की हानि होने का अनुमान है । वैकल्पिक स्थान देने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

Malpractices in Tihar Jail

422. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what action Government have taken when all the malpractices and misdeeds that take place within Tihar jail have come out in open; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to codify the living standard in jail for various categories of inmates of jails in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The Delhi Administration have reported that Lt Governor Delhi had ordered an enquiry to be conducted by an Additional District Magistrate on receipt of complaints about the malpractices in the Central Jail, Tihar. However before this enquiry could be completed, the Supreme Court appointed Shri Subodh Markandeya an advocate as *amicus Curiae* to enquire into the complaint of Rakesh Kaushik a convict lodged in Tihar Jail and, therefore the administrative enquiry was discontinued. On receipt of report of the *Amicus Curiae*, the Supreme Court took a notice and passed the order for an open enquiry by the District and Sessions Judge, Delhi. The administrative inquiry has therefore been suspended.

2. Some of the steps taken by the Delhi Administration in the recent past to check malpractices in the Tihar Jail are as under:—

(i) With a view to stop smuggling of prohibited articles inside the Jail, intensive searches have been introduced. As a result of this 74 cases (72 against prisoners and 2 against jail employees) were registered during the period January 1979 to May 1980 against 4 cases in 1977 and none in 1978.

(ii) To provide more effective watch and ward, the number of warder guards has been increased.

(iii) To relieve over-crowding which could be one of the major factors responsible for malpractices, it is proposed to construct two more jails in Delhi in addition to the Camp Jail the first phase of which with a capacity of 500 has already been completed.

(b) Prisons being a State subject, the Administration and management of prisons is regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Prison Manuals/Codes of the respective Governments. The prison Manuals/Codes contain provisions for the maintenance and upkeep of prisoners of various categories. So far as Tihar Jail is concerned, the provisions contained in Punjab Jail Manual are applisable to it.

Enforcement of Ban on Legal Action against Policemen

423. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have enforced a ban on legal action against policemen; and

(b) if so, in which States and Union Territories this has been enforced and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No Sir, Government of India have not enforced a ban on legal action against policemen. However, some States and Union Territories have amended the provisions of Sections 45(2) and 197(3) of Cr. P.C.

(b) (i) (a) The President has promulgated the Code of Criminal Procedure (Assam) Amendment Ordinance, 1980, so as to amend sections 45(2) and 197(3) in their application to the State of Assam so as to (a) extend the protection available under section 45(2) of Cr. P.C. to members of the Force charged with the maintenance of public order to all public servants charged with the maintenance of public order, and (b) extend the protection available to "members of the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order" under section 197(3) Cr. P.C. to all public servants charged with the maintenance of public order.

(b) in exercise of the Powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 197 of Cr. P.C. 1973 (Act II of 1974) the Governor of Bihar, and Lt. Governor of Delhi by a notification, have declared that the provisions of the sub-section (2) of the said Section shall apply to the serving officers and men of the respective police force charged with the maintenance of public order.

(ii) State Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry have not imposed any ban on legal action against policemen.

(iii) The information from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Mizoram is still awaited.

Criticism regarding distribution of Salt Land

424. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Comptroller and Auditor General's report for 1977-78 has severely criticised distribution of salt land in Bombay;

(b) if so, names and designation of the parties and officials involved in it; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against officials and the businessmen who have allegedly defrauded the exchequer to the tune of five crores of rupees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Comptroller and Auditor General has made the following observations in his report for 1977-78 in regard to unauthorised occupation of Government salt lands in village Chembur, Bombay:

(i) When the Revenue authorities of erstwhile Government of Bombay in 1959 erroneously showed the names of the trus-

tees of these lands in revenue records as occupants of land instead of owners of salt works, the Salt Department did not take it up with them to indicate the correct position;

(ii) When the State Government awarded compensation to the trustees in December, 1963 for the land acquired by them, no protest was made by the Salt Department;

(iii) When the condition imposed while permitting transfer of licence (to the effect that the transfer would not imply recognition of the right of the trustees over the land) was withdrawn in November, 1966, the Salt Department did not make it clear to the trustees or the transferee that the land should not be used for any purpose other than for manufacture of salt; and

(iv) Salt Department did not take action for resumption of the land of the value of Rs. 5.10 crores when the manufacture of salt was stopped in December, 1968.

(b) The parties mainly involved are M/s. Framjit Pestonjit Vakil Trust (licencees) and S/Shri Shamji Khimji Chheda and Raoji Khimji Chheda to whom the salt works were transferred. The official concerned was the Deputy Salt Commissioner, Bombay.

(c) Government have issued notices to the parties for taking action under Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. The parties have challenged the action taken by the Government in the High Court of Bombay and the matter is subjudice.

Action against officials concerned will necessarily have to await the verdict of the Court of the question of ownership of the land in question.

Influx of Bihari Evacuees from Assam to Bihar

425. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the heavy influx of Bihari evacuees from different parts of Assam, mostly from tea garden areas, Gauhati, Digboi and Tejpur, to Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Bihari workers in Assam oil fields are insecure and are leaving in large numbers for their homes; and

(c) if so, the number of such people and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) Government are aware that minorities in Assam including the plantation labour and Bihari workers are feeling insecure. There are reports of these workers leaving Assam but a precise number of such persons is not readily available. Government is conscious of its responsibility to provide full security and safety to minorities and is taking all necessary steps in this direction.

Secret Pamphlet on Revolution in Assam

426. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a secret pamphlet, widely circulated in Shillong on the 15th May, 1980 sets out a 35-point programme for a total revolution in Assam through the formation of underground society;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this secret document spills venom against all Bengalis and Bengali-inhabitated areas irrespective of religion, barring 'old settlers' and calling developing cordial relations with Nagas, Mizos, Manipuris, Meghalayees, Arunachalis, Tripuris and all other people of the North-East; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A copy of the pamphlet recently found in circulation in Shillong town, Sillcher and North Cachar Hills district is laid on the Table of the House

(c) Government views the circulation of the pamphlet with utmost concern and will deal firmly with antisocial and anti-national activities.

ALL ASSAM STUDENT UNION GUIDE LINE FOR THE TOTAL REVOLUTION IN ASSAM

1. Formation of secret society in different levels with underground Headquarters under single leadership with strict discipline, code and conduct.

2. Collection of fund.

3 Select those Assamese politicians, dalals, Government servant exploiters, etc. who acted against the interest of the society.

4. Select those non-Assamese politicians, dalals Government servants, exploiters etc. who acted against the interest of the Society.

5. Fix up a date for local trial.

6. Develop cordial relationship with Nagas, Mizos, Manipuris, Meghalayans, Arunchalis, Tripuris and all other indegenious people of this region and march up hand to hand.

7. Settle up Border disputes with Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal etc. with mutual understanding and cooperation.

8. Out off train communication from Badarpur to Lunding and connect North Cachar District with road communication.

9. Out off Cachar District from the map of Assam and arrange to accommodate thereon Bengalis population in Assam by exchange of population.

10. Isolate Lunding from all sides.

11. Assamese Muslims should cut off relationship with Bangladeshi muslims in the name of religion.

12. Bangladeshi Muslims should give up the idea to make Assam Muslim State. They should not forget the recent disturbances in Aligarh, Jamshedpur, Nadia etc. and the activities of RSS against them.

13. Bangalee Hindus should give up the idea of making Assam "Brihattar Bangla".

14. Bangalee politicians (Hindus and Muslims) should not be allowed to contest any elections.

15. Bangalee recruitment in State Govt. offices should be stopped.

16. Bangalee employees in Railway, Bank Insurance, P&T, Tea Industry ONGC, AG, Private Undertaking etc. should be disturbed.

17. Bangalee students studying in University, Colleges and all educational institutions should be disturbed.

18. Stop purchasing of articles from Bangalee shop and selling essential commodities to Bangalee.

19. Religious and cultural life should be disturbed.

20. Old settlers should not be disturbed.

21. They should be disturbed in shopping centres, Cinema Hall, Bus stand, Railway Platform in games and sports.

22. Calcutta based news papers should not be allowed to circulate in Assam.

23. Bangalee Films should not be allowed to screen in Assam Cinema Halls.

24. Assamese Police personnel should be posted in Govt., Railway, Police Forces and in Railway Protection Force posts.

25. Assamese Police personnel should be posted in Bangalli pockets Industrial belts, towns, Bangaladesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh borders.

26. All the Assamese employees serving in Cachar District should be replaced immediately by the Bangalee employees serving in Brahmaputra Valley.

27. Bangalee recruitment in Assam Police Force and other Govt. services should be stopped forthwith.

28. Exict to demolish all unauthorised personnel and construction.

29. Management of Tea, Coal, Plywood, Oil ,Crude Oil, Jute and other resources should be taken by the State Govt. and the market should be controlled from here.

30. Deportation of foreigners Hindus should be pushed back through Dawki Police Post (Meghalaya) Muslims should be pushed back through Golakganj Police Post.

31. Local man should come forward to run business contract and to work as labourer in factory, mills Industries, etc.

32. All the cottage industries should be developed.

33. Ladies and gents should wear their traditional dresses.

34. We should develop friendship with the Thai-Buddist Cultural Society.

35. We should tell Calcutta and New Delhi that we require from you only salt for our bare necessity of life and you require from us tea, coal, crude oil, plywood, jute etc. we should make them understand that "Assamese are not alone in the world".

Violence in Imphal

427. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been occurances of violence among people belonging to different communities in Imphal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that thousands of men, women and children had been occurrances of violence out of the curfew bound and troops-controlled capital town;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any request was received by the Centre from the Chief Minister of Manipur to intervene and avert the situation in the State from deteriorating further; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) On April 27, 1980, one Manipuri woman was killed and two others injured at Khwai Bazar at Imphal, when rifle of a CRPF Jawan

went off accidentally. The tension that followed the incident was exploited by anti-social elements who started pelting stones on the shops of non-manipuris. One car belonging to a non-Manipuri was also set on fire. Curfew was imposed in Greater Imphal area 250 houses/huts belonging to non-Manipuris were set on fire by the miscreants. 15 trucks loaded with essential commodities were hijacked by miscreants. Two hijackers got accidentally drowned while running away on seeing police patrol. According to figures furnished by State Goverment, 18 vehicles were set on fire and 7 non-Manipuris received minor injuries.

Non-Manipuris residing in interior villages left their homes and sought shelter in relief camps at Imphal. Some even left the State. Manipur Police, Manipur Rifles, CRPF and Assam Rifles were deployed to bring situation under control. Army was also alerted. Peace Committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister and the situation has been slowly returing to normal.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Attempt on Life of Prime Minister

428. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a man from Baroda made an unsuccessful attempt on the life of Prime Minister on the lawns of Parliament House on the 14th April, 1980; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the incident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 14th April, 1980, Smt. Indira Gandhi Prime Minister of India attended a function on the eve of the birth anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar in the Parliament House Estate. At about 9.45 A.M. when the Prime Minister was going back after the function towards her car, one person who was later identified as Shri Ram Bulchand Lalwani s/o Shri Bul Chand resident of Partap Bungalow, Warsha Road, Baroda, threw an object towards the Prime Minister, which did not hit her, but instead fell close to her on the ground, Shri Ram Bulchand Lalwani was immediately over-powered. The object was found to be a spring actuated knife with 10 c.m. blade. A case vide FIR No. 215 dated 14th April, 1980 u/s 307 IPC and Section 27|54|80 Arms Act was registered at Police Station, Parliament Street on the report of Shri Gopi Ram Gupta, Watch and Ward Officer, Parliament House and investigation taken up by the local police.

Representation regarding Nationalisation of Coir and Coir Products

429. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the workers for the nationalisation of coir and coir products export trade; and

(b) if so, what step is being taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being looked into, in consultation with Coil Board and State Governments concerned.

Law and Order Situation in New Delhi

430. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether law and order situation

is getting worse in New Delhi for the last three months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to arrest the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No Sir. The comparative figures for the last three (3) months *viz.* 1-2-80 to 30-4-80 and the corresponding period of 1979, as indicated below, show a definite decrease in the crime in the capital:—

Head of Crime	1-2-79 to 30-4-79	1-2-80 to 30-4-80
Dacoity . . .	24	12
Murder and attempt to murder . .	122	117
Robbery . . .	162	89
Riots . . .	80	43
Snatching . .	57	40
Hurts . . .	501	472
Burglary . . .	695	604
Thefts	5956	5535
Misc. IPC . .	2744	2500
TOTAL IPC .	10341	9412

A Statement showing the district-wise break up for the said periods is attached.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Delhi Police:—

(i) Intensive armed/unarmed foot and mobile patrolling with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted motor cycles is done. 10 Coys. of additional force from DAP/CRPF have been provided to the Districts for the night patrolling. The patrolling is being personally checked and supervised by senior officers.

(ii) Armed pickets at vulnerable points have been detailed as preventive measure.

(iii) About 2000 Home Guards are inducted for night and early morning hours patrolling along with the local police. Special attention is being paid to parks and vulnerable residential localities.

(iv) Intensive action under the normal preventive sections of Cr.P.C. against bad characters and criminals is taken.

(v) Checking by surprise of vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crime is undertaken.

(vi) Thikri Pehra and patrolling by local residents and private chowkidars in coordination with police patrols and pickets, has been organised.

(vii) temporary Police Posts pending regular sanction in some vulnerable localities have been set up.

(viii) Continuous drives are undertaken by the special squads of the districts to detect the dacoits auto-lifters, robbers/snatchers, pick-pockets, eve-teasers and other bad characters by developing intelligence.

(ix) Meetings with residents of the localities are held by Deputy Commissioners of Police/Assistant Commissioners of Police to explain the measures taken and obtain their suggestions.

(x) Meetings with the representatives of women's colleges to curb the menace of eve-teasing are held.

Statement

DISTRICT-WISE BREAK UP OF CRIME FIGURES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1980 TO APRIL, 1980 AND ITS CORRESPONDINGS PERIOD OF 1979.

Crime Head	District	1-2-79 to 30-4-79	1-2-80 to 30-4-80	Decrease/ Increase
1	2	3	4	6
Dacoity	North	11	1	Decrease
	East	2	3	Increase
	Central	3	1	Decrease
	West	..	1	Increase
	New Delhi	2	2	..
	South	6	4	Decrease
	Palam	..	..	..
	Crime & Rly.	..	..	..
	TOTAL	24	12	Decrease
Murder and attempt to murdur.-	North	32	33	Increase
	East	20	27	Increase
	Central	21	11	Decrease
	West	19	20	Increase
	New Delhi	3	8	Increase
	South	22	17	Decrease
	Palam	..	..	..
	Crime & Rly.	5	1	Decrease
	TOTAL :	122	117	Decrease
Robbery	North	55	25	Decrease
	East	14	10	Decrease
	Central	19	14	Decrease
	West	19	11	Decrease
	New Delhi	15	3	Decrease
	South	37	20	Decrease
	Palam	..	..	..
	Crime & Rly.	3	6	Increase-
	TOTAL :	162	89	Decrease
Riots	North -	26	15	Decrease
	East	12	7	Decrease
	Central	13	6	Decrease
	West	8	3	Decrease
	New Delhi	5	1	Decrease
	South	16	10	Decrease
	Palam	..	..	..
	Crime & Railway -	..	1	Increase
	TOTAL :	80	43	Decrease

1	2	3	4	5
Snatching	North	18	6	Decrease
	East	1	2	Increase
	Central	10	9	Decrease
	West	10	4	Decrease
	New Delhi	7	7	..
	South	7	10	Increase
	Palam	..	..	..
	Crime & Rly.	4	2	Decrease
	TOTAL	57	40	Decrease
Hurts	North	140	133	Decrease
	East	82	75	Decrease
	Central	100	104	Increase
	West	84	66	Decrease
	New Delhi	12	9	Decrease
	South	82	79	Decrease
	Palam	..	..	..
	Crime & Rly.	1	6	Increase
	TOTAL :	501	472	Decrease
Burglary	North	184	124	Decrease
	East	154	136	Decrease
	Central	55	57	Increase
	West	118	106	Decrease
	New Delhi	37	52	Increase
	South	147	129	Decrease
	Palam	..	..	..
	Crime & Rly.	..	..	..
	TOTAL :	695	604	Decrease
[illegible]	North	1599	1369	Decrease
	East	518	405	Decrease
	Central	964	792	Decrease
	West	669	598	Decrease
	New Delhi	617	725	Increase
	South	1398	1404	Increase
	Palam	24	16	Decrease
	Crime & Rly.	167	226	Increase
	TOTAL :	5956	5535	Decrease
	North	793	675	Decrease
	East	330	271	Decrease
	Central	403	399	Decrease
	West	331	281	Decrease

1	2	3	4
	New Delhi	295	251 Decrease
	South	564	575 Increase
	Palam	6	9 Increase
	Crime & Rly.	22	39 Increase
	TOTAL.	2744	2500 Decrease
TOTAL IPC . .	North	2858	2381 Decrease
	East	1133	936 Decrease
	Central	1588	1393 Decrease
	West	1258	1090 Decrease
	New Delhi	993	1058 Increase
	South	2279	2248 Decrease
	Palam .	30	25 Decrease
	Crime & Rly.	202	281 Increase
	TOTAL	10341	9412 Decrease

Setting up of another Atomic Plant in the Country

431. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's counsideration to set up another atomic plant in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal to set up another atomic power station in the Western Region is under consideration.

Raising of Additional Battalions of Armed Police and Border Security Force or Home Guard's in Meghalaya

432. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Meghalaya has submitted a proposal for raising an additional battalion of armed police in the State and also two battalions of Border Security Force or Home Guards; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The State Government have sent proposals seeking Central financial assistance for raising an additional State Armed Police Battalion and two battalions of Border Wing of Home Guards.

(b) The matter is under examination.

P.M.'s visit to Assam

433. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister had recently visited Assam in connection with the foreign nationals issue; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Prime Minister visited Assam on 12th April, 1980. Several organisations/groups and individuals called on the PM and explained their respective view points. Prime Minister advised the agitators to call off the agitation so that a solution satisfactory to all concerned can be found and implemented. The agitation, however, has been continuing.

Deportation of Foreign Nationals from Assam

434. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign nationals have been deported from Assam to other States; if so, their number; and

(b) the number of foreign nationals who were found in Assam State and what further steps Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The process of detection of foreign nationals is a continuing one. From 1952 to August 1979, a total number of 371861 infiltrators have been detected in Assam out of which 310870 have been deported.

Shortage of Cement

435. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an acute shortage of cement in the country since January, 1980;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the quarterly quota of cement released to all States and Union territories since January 1980; and

(d) what is the production of cement in the country during the same period i.e. January 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) The cement shortage has been persisting in the country for the past few years. In spite of efforts made to ease availability of cement through better capacity utilisation and imports, it has not yet been possible to meet the demand in full.

(c) The basic quarterly allocation fixed and allocated to the States for the first two quarters of the year (January—June, 1980) was 7.5 million tonnes.

(d) During the first five months of the current year, that is till the end of May, 1980, the cement production is of the order of 69.81 lakhs tonnes.

C.B.I. cases against Public Servants

436. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases sent by the Central Bureau of Investigation for trial against public servants (indicating the number of gazetted officers involved), the number of convictions secured and the number of acquittals against the cases sent for trial during each quarter of 1979 and 1980; and

(b) what deterrent measures are being taken to eradicate corruption among the public servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) A statement giving the information is enclosed.

(b) Government are fully alive to the need for eradicating corruption in Central Government Departments. Rooting out corruption is a continuing process. Such measures, administrative, organisational, legislative, procedural, and others aimed at this objective, as are considered necessary from time to time, continue to be taken by Government.

Several significant steps have been taken by Government to combat corruption. The Prevention of Corruption Act was placed on the statute book in 1947. The Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption was set up in 1962 with wide terms of reference covering almost all aspects of the problem. Most of the recommendations made by this Committee have been accepted by the Government and necessary measures, legal as well as administrative, have been taken. The Central Vigilance Commission was set up in 1964 with a view to ensuring that no extraneous consideration influenced executive decision in the matter of dealing with corruption in administration. A specialised investigating agency *viz.* Central Bureau of Investigation, is also available to ensure speedy and thorough investigation of the cases of corruption. CBI annually chalks out a programme of vigilance and anti-corruption which envisages concerted action by selected departments and public sector undertakings in collaboration with the CBI. The CBI has registered over the years a large number of cases mainly against public servants and prosecuted them in court where such prosecution was called for, or referred the cases to the Departments concerned for Regular Departmental Action. The percentages of convictions in cases prosecuted in the court and the punishments in Regular Department Actions have been high.

Statement

Year	No. of cases sent for trial	No. of Gazetted Officers involved	Total No. of cases in which convictions were secured during the Quarter	Total No. of cases in which public servants were acquitted
1	2	3	4	5
1979 1st Quarter	79	29	70	9
1979 2nd Quarter	76	31	58	13
1979 3rd Quarter	90	30	75	26
1979 4th Quarter	90	30	61	22
1980 1st Quarter	70	25	62	9

Note: —The cases figuring in Col. No. 4 and 5 are not necessarily the cases mentioned in Col. No. 2 and 3—as it takes considerable time for trial to commence in cases ccharge sheeted.

Gun Factory Unearthed

437. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dated 26th May, 1980, that a gun factory has been unearthed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and the same will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Indo-Italy Agreement for Cooperation and Technology

438. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indo-Italy agreement has been signed for programme of Cooperation and Technology in April, 1980; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) A Programme of Cooperation between India and Italy in the fields of Science and Technology for the years 1980 to 1982 was signed in New Delhi on 29th April, 1980. The Programme is in pursuance of the Inter-governmental Agreement on Science and Technology concluded in 1978.

(b) The Programme identifies areas in which India and Italy will explore possibilities of cooperation. These are Polymers research seismology and seismic engineering, automotive engines, hydrology and water resources management, solar energy, metallurgy, biological sciences and biochemistry, medical sciences, agricultural sciences telecommunications research, bioengineering, remote sensing and computer sciences. Institutions in India and Italy which will participate in this cooperation have also been identified in several of these areas.

Production and Investment in W.B. Scooters

439. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when did the West Bengal Scooters Ltd. located at Nimpura, Kharagpur, Distt. Midnapur West Bengal start production;

(b) what were the targets of production year-wise and what were the real production year-wise;

(c) what has been the investment from the public sector and the private sector in the company;

(d) whether there is a deadlock or serious decline in production; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e) West Bengal Scooters Limited, is a Joint sector project of the West Bengal Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd. The Central Government has made no investment in the unit. The licensed capacity of the company is 30,000 scooters per annum. It is reported that the firm produced/assembled 7 scooters during 1976 and 610 scooters during 1977-78. No production has been reported thereafter.

Pension to Freedom Fighters

440. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the quantum of pension of freedom fighters;

(b) if so, to what extent and since when;

(c) the medical facilities available to the freedom fighters, State-wise;

(d) whether Government propose to introduce a uniform policy throughout the country;

(e) whether freedom fighters having an income of Rs. 5,000/- per annum or more from other sources have been denied pension; and

(f) if so, the justification for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The matter is under examination of the Government.

(c) A statement showing the brief particulars regarding grant of free medical facilities to the freedom fighters State-wise is enclosed.

(d) No, Sir. The matter concerns the State Governments.

(e) and (f) The Central Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972, envisages grant of pension to those freedom fighters who are in indigent circumstances and who cannot make both ends meet. A ceiling on annual income has therefore been imposed so as to help maximum number of poor and needy freedom fighters from within the limited resources available to Government.

Statement

Statement showing the brief particulars regarding grant of free medical facilities to the freedom fighters in various States/Union Territory Administration.

S. No.	Name of State/U.T. Admn.	Brief particulars
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Free medical treatment and accommodation in Government hospitals is given to all freedom fighters who are pensioners and to their wives on par with the Members of the Legislature.
2.	Assam.	Free medical aid is given to those freedom fighters who are pensioners and not to members of their families.
3.	Bihar	Free medical aid to freedom fighters who are pensioners and also to their wives.
4.	Gujarat	Free medical treatment is given to the freedom fighters ard members of their families as outdoor patients in dispensaries and hospitals run by the State, Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporation. Freedom fighters with monthly income of less than Rs. 500/- p. m. can avail of special room facilities in State Government hospitals etc. On payment of 50% charges as being taken from State & Panchayat employees.
5.	Haryana	Free medical aid facilities are provided to all the freedom fighters who are in receipt of Central/State pension.
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . .	Free medical treatment is provided (Strictly on the Punjab pattern) in the hospitals of the State to freedom fighters ,who are in receipt of pension. This facility is also admissible to tamrapatra holders.

S.	Name of state/U.T. Admn.	Brief Particulars
7	Jammu & Kassmir	No reply has been received from the State Government.
8	Kerala	Free medical aid is available to all persons whose monthly income is upto Rs. 300/- There is no separate scheme for providing comprehensive medical aid to freedom fighters and their dependents.
9	Karnataka	Free medical treatment is provided to freedom fighters, their spouses and minor dependent children subject to the condition that the monthly income of freedom fighter does not exceed Rs. 300/- p.m.
10	Madhya Pradesh	Free medical treatment is given to freedom fighter, their spouses, dependent parents and children below the age of 18 years.
11	Maharashtra	Free medical treatment is given to freedom fighters and their family members in Government hospitals irrespective of their income limit.
12	Manipur	Free medical facilities are given in general wards to freedom fighters and political sufferers who are in receipt of From pension that State.
13	Meghalaya	The matter is under consideration of the State Government.
14	Nagaland	Government of Nagaland are providing free medical facilities to all people in the State.
15	Orissa	Free medical facilities are provided only to those freedom fighters and political sufferers who are drawing pensi n from Central/State Government. The members of their families are not entitled to these facilities.
16	Punjab	Free/medical facilities/treatment in the State hospitals dispensaries are provided to the freedom fighter and their dependents whose income does not exceed Rs 500/- p.m. from all sources.
17	Rajasthan	A freedom fighter is granted a lump sum cash grant of Rs. 1000/- for his treatment or the treatment of his wife. In deserving cases separate and specific orders are issued by the Government to provide all possible facilities in Government Hospitals for their treatment. The medicines stocked in the hospitals are supplied free of cost even to general public in theyState and freedom fighters also avail of this facilit.
18	Sikkim	There is no freedomfighter in the State of Sikki m.
19	Tamil Nadu	Free medical aid is provided to the freedom fighters and their dependents who are in receipt of Central/ State pension.
20	Tripura	The matter is under consideration of the State Government.

S.No.	Name of State/U·T. Admn	Brief Particulars
21	Uttar Pradesh . . .	Free medical treatment is provided to freedom fighters and members of their families as in the case of Class I officers of the State Government.
22	West Bengal . . .	The State Government have intimated that arrangements are being made to provide free medical aid on top priority basis in State hospitals to the freedom fighters who have been granted Central/State pension.
	Union Territory Administration	
1	Andaman & Nicobar . . .	Free medical aid/treatment is being provided to all including freedom fighters and their dependents in all the hospitals/dispensaries located in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
2	Arunachal Pradesh . . .	Free medical aid is being provided to all people in the Territory.
3	Chandigarh	Free medical aid is provided to the freedom fighters and their dependents who have been either sanctioned pension or awarded Tamrapatra without imposing any condition regarding income or any other matter.
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	Freedom fighters and their families are getting free medical treatment.
5	Delhi	The matter is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.
6	Goa Daman & Diu . . .	Free medical aid is provided to the freedom fighters and their dependents without imposing any condition regarding income or any other matter.
7	Lakshadweep	There are no freedom fighters in the Union Territory of Laksha dweep.
8	Mizoram	Free medical aid is given to freedom fighters who are pensioners and not to members of family of the freedom fighters in general.
9	Pondicherry	Free medical aid is provided to all the freedom fighters of the Union Territory of Pondicherry who are receipients of Central Government pension or Pondicherry Government pension and also to their dependents.

अल्प संख्यक आयोग तथा अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग को सांविधिक दर्जा

441, **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**

श्री मधु दण्डवते : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार अल्प संख्यक आयोग तथा अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग को सांविधिक दर्जा देने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय कब तक ले लेगी ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन आयोगों के सदस्यों ने अपने त्यागपत्र दे दिए है ; और

(घ) हां, तो तो इन आयोगों को कब तक पुनर्गठित कर दिया जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) और (ख) : मामला अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है और शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिये जाने की संभावना है ।

(ग) अध्यक्ष के अतिरिक्त अल्पसंख्यक आयोग के 4 अन्य सदस्य हैं । 4 सदस्यों में से प्रो० बी० वी० जोन और डा० (कु०) ए० जे० दस्तूर ने आयोग से अपने त्यागपत्र दिए थे जिनको 21 अप्रैल, 1980 (अपराह्न) से स्वीकृत कर लिया गया था ।

केवल अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने अपना त्यागपत्र भेजा था किन्तु उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इसके लिए जोर न दें ।

(घ) सरकार को इस मामले पर अभी विचार करना है ।

चटगांव शस्त्रागार कांड की स्वर्ण जयन्ती मनाया जाना

442. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष समूचे देश में चटगांव शास्त्रागार कांड की स्वर्ण जयन्ती अत्यधिक उत्साहपूर्वक मनाई गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कांड के जीवित वीरों ने उपरोक्त कांड के शहीदों को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने हेतु बंगलादेश स्थित चटगांव जाने की इच्छा व्यक्त की थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग) जीवित वीरों द्वारा बंगलादेश स्थित चटगांव की यात्रा के लिए प्रस्ताव विदेश मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है जिनसे चटगांव विद्रोह राष्ट्रीय स्वर्ण जयन्ती समिति द्वारा इस संबंध में अनुरोध किया गया है ।

Cut down in Phyiscal Allocations for Public Sectors

443. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has cut down physical allocations for some public sector units for 1980-81 Annual Plan; and

(b) if so, which are such sectors and units affected and what are the reasons for such cut down?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

प्रधान मंत्री पर हमला करने वाले व्यक्ति को मारने का प्रयास

444. **श्री छीतूभाई गामित** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री की हत्या का प्रयास करने के लिए पकड़े गए व्यक्ति पर भी किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा बड़ौदा अस्पताल में हमला किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या अपराधी से पूछताछ करने पर किसी विशेष पार्टी के सम्बद्ध होने अथवा इस मामले में किसी षड़यंत्र की कोई जानकारी मिली है ; और

(ग) क्या प्रधान मंत्री के पद की गरिमा को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ऐसे अपराधियों को कठोर दंड देने की व्यवस्था कर रही है ;

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) अभी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

(ग) ऐसे अपराधियों के खिलाफ देश के कानून के अधीन कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

Personnel of New Planning Commission

445. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) when will the personnel of new Planning Commission be finally selected or appointed;

(b) when will the next Plan be drafted; and

(c) how long will the Plan holiday continue?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) The Planning Commission has been reconstituted as follows:

Smt. Indira Gandhi, (Prime Minister)	Chairman
Shri Narayan Dat Tewari	Deputy Chairman
Dr. M. S. Swaminathan	Member
Shri R. Venkataraman	Member
Shri Mohd. Fazal	Member
Dr. Manmohan Singh	Member-Secretary

(b) and (c) The Planning Commission at its meeting held on April 21, 1980 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister decided that the new Plan will cover the period 1980-81 to 1984-85. The plan is being formulated with the objective of an annual growth rate of 5 per cent per annum. The possibilities of achieving a higher rate of growth would also be explored. There is no question of any plan holiday.

Concern expressed by West Bengal Government on Law and Order situation in Assam and other Places

446. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government have expressed grave concern over the deterioration of law and order situation in Assam and other places;

(b) the number of Bengalis and Biharis killed recently in the Tinsukia riots; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Government of West Bengal have expressed concern over the 'harassment' to minorities in Assam in the wake of the current agitation on the forigners' issue.

(b) Four Bengalis and one Bihari were killed in the clashes between Assamese and Bengalis at Tinsukia (Dibrugarh district) on May 16—20, 1980.

(c) All necessary measures for providing security were undertaken which included deployment of additional police/para military force in position of curfew etc. S.D.O. and addl. S. P. were also suspended for deriliction of duty.

Job Quota for SC|ST in Private Sector

447. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no job quota fixed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in the Private Sector; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b): As far as reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in industry is concerned, it has not been found possible to legally provide for compulsory reservation in the private sector industry. Reservation exists in the public sector.

However, it has been impressed upon the private sector that it would be desirable to provide a due share of employment in the industrial private sector to members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Government are continuing their efforts so that that trade and industry to achieve reservation on a voluntary basis by the industrial private sector.

राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर और उस पर हुआ व्यय

448. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर की कुल कितनी शाखायें हैं और इसमें कुल कितने कैडेट हैं और वर्ष 1978–79 के दौरान इस पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर की उपयोगिता को उचित ठहराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम तैयार किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यक्रम की रूप रेखा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) इस समय विभिन्न राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर के 16 निदेशालय हैं जिनके अधीन 90 ग्रुप मुख्यालय है और इन मुख्यालयों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में 755 यूनिटें है । ये यूनिटें 9467 शैक्षिक संस्थानों में काम कर रही हैं । 30–11–1979 को राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर में कुल 10,01,531 कैडेट थे जबकि इसकी स्वीकृत संख्या 11 लाख थी । वर्ष 1978–79 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय कडेट कोर के बजट में 310.55 लाख रुपये की राशि खर्च की । इस राशि में राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर में नियुक्त सैनिक अफसरों और प्रशिक्षण कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों, राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर महानिदेशालय, एन० सी० सी० निदेशालयो और एन० सी० सी० प्रशिक्षण स्थापनाओं से संबंधित स्थापना प्रभार, परिवहन व्यवस्था, उपस्कर, हथियारों, अभ्यास के गोला बारूद और वस्त्रों आदि जैसी मदों पर होने वाला व्यय शामिल नही है । इन पर होने वाले व्यय को लेखों के संबंधित सेवा शीर्षों में डाला जाता है । इस व्यय में राज्य सरकारो द्वारा एन० सी० सी० पर किया गया खर्च भी शामिल नही है ।

(ख) और (ग) एन० सी० सी० के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक पाठ्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है और उसे कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । राज्य सरकारों से सलाह करके इस पाठ्यक्रम की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है और जहां आवश्यक होता है उसमें संशोधन भी किया जाता है ताकि युवकों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा किया जा सके ।

Shortage of Cement in J & K

449. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether J & K State is faced with an acute shortage of cement;

(b) if so, whether the State was allotted only 1.21 lakh tonnes of cement during the current year;

(c) if so, whether this was much lower quota fixed to a State in comparison to other States;

(d) what was the total demand made by the State Government;

(e) what was the total cement quota allotted to State Government during the last year and how much was actually supplied to the State;

(f) whether Government have agreed to meet its demand and to arrange more supplies during the current year; and

(g) what will be the extra quota of cement to be supplied to the State during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The availability of cement in the country including J&K State is less than the demand.

(b) In the first six month of 1980, the State has been allocated 89,200 tonnes of cement.

(c) The quarterly allocation of cement to the States has been fixed with reference to certain norms of past consumption. These allocations, therefore, vary from State to State.

(d) The State Government of J & K have requested for a quarterly allocation of 75,000 tonnes of cement.

(e) During the year 1979 as against an allocation of 1,96,025 tonnes of cement, 1,44,620 tonnes of cement was despatched to J & K.

(f) and (g) Even though every effort is made to meet the requirement of the States by way of additional allocation to the extent possible, on account of limited availability of cement in the country, it has not yet been possible to raise the quarterly allocation of cement to the States. However, an additional allocation of 10,000 tonnes of cement has been made to meet the urgent requirement of the State, during the current quarter—April-June, 1980.

Permission of Kashmir Government to use Forest Resources for Paper

450. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kashmir Government have decided to permit the use of forest resources for the manufacture of paper;

(b) if so, whether on the recommendations of the State Government the Centre has cleared three projects, two for Jammu region and one for Kashmir Valley;

(c) if so, what will be the total expenditure involved in each project; and

(d) what assistance and help the Centre will provide for setting up of these projects and what will be the total production of paper from these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d) An application from a private entrepreneur for the grant of letter of intent for establishing a new undertaking at Zainakoot, Srinagar (J&K) for the manufacture of 10,000 tonnes of special boards, kraft paper, packing paper, writing paper & special papers based on soft wood has been received. The total investment envisaged by the party is Rs. 2.7 crores. The comments of the State Government are yet to be received on this proposal for taking a decision.

Death of Shrimati Purnima Singh in Delhi

451. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the death of Shrimati Purnima Singh in Delhi on the 28th March, 1980;

(b) whether the culprits were arrested on the spot or later on, if so, their names;

(c) whether any investigation has been made to ascertain the cause of her death;

(d) if so, who conducted the investigation and names of the persons interrogated in this connection; and

(e) whether any FIR has been filed, if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) On 28th March 1980, at 1.35 A.M. information was received from Police Control Room at the Police Station, Tilak Marg that an unknown person had informed that some incident had taken place in Curzon Road Apartments. On reaching the spot, the dead body of a woman was found lying by the side of 'E' Block, Curzon Road Apartments lawn. The woman was later identified as Mrs. Purnima Singh, wife of Shri Sarabjeet Singh, S.S.P., Bhatinda, It was learnt that Shri Davinder Singh Garcha, M.P. and Shri Balbir Singh, former Health Minister of Punjab had come to drop Mrs. Purnima Singh, who was staying with her sister at 812/E Curzon Road Apartments. Enquiries revealed that Shri Garcha had gone up to the 8th floor to leave Mrs. Singh, while Shri Balbir Singh kept sitting in the car. When, they were leaving the premises, they were stopped by the Chowkidar and a Police Constable on the Grounds that a lady had just fallen down near 'E' Blok and died.

(b) No case was registered and as such no arrest has been made. S/Shri Garcha and Balbir Singh have been examined in details during inquest proceedings.

(c) and (d) Proceedings u/s 174 Cr. P.C. have been conducted by the Station House Officer, Tilak Marg, New Delhi to find out the cause of death. The following persons have been examined during the proceedings:

(1) Shri Sarabjeet Singh, S.S.P. Bhatinda, husband of the deceased;

(2) Shri (Capt.) Gopal Krishan, (father of the Deceased).

(3) Deepak Dharni (brother of the deceased)

(4) Dalip Dharni (brother of the deceased).

(5) Mrs. Chanderlaikha (Sister).

(6) Mrs. Kiran Roy (Sister).

(7) Shri Sham Singh (brother-in-law)

(8) Shri G.S. Chawla, Family friend .

(9) Shri P. B. Buckshey, Consultant Psychiatrist.

(10) Shri Balbir Singh.

(11) Shri Davinder Singh Garcha, M.P.

(12) Const. Mohd. Hanif (on duty)

(13) Chowkidars, Lakhan Singh, Chhotey Lal, Uttam Singh and Bhola Ram of Curzon Road Apartments.

(14) Besides this about 70 residents of Curzon Road Apartments, Pandara Market, NSCI have also been examined.

(e) During inquest proceedings u/s 174 Cr. P.C., nothing suggestive of Homicidal death/any foul play in the matter came to notice. In view of the Post-Mortem Report, opinion of Central Forensic Science Laboratory, expert medical opinion and the statements of her close relatives, the police came to the conclusion that Mrs. Purnima Singh committed suicide Final report has been sent to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, New Delhi.

Researches for alternative Energy Uses

452. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleasd to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in view of the bleak future of exhaustible fossil energy sources, *i.e.* oil and coal, the last Science Congress has recommended urgent attention towards exploration of alternative energy uses—solar, hydel, sea waves and bio-mass conversion; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Task Force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Science and Technology to initiate follow-up action on recommendations of the Science Congress. The Government has accorded high priority for the development of alternative sources of energy. The Department of Science and Technology is already implementing a coordinated R&D programme in this area and this programme is being further expanded.

Difference between Proposed Draft of Sixth Five Year Plan and one prepared by Janata Government

453. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) in what respect is the present 6th Plan outline basically different from the one prepared by Janata Government when the projected rate of growth is marginally different *viz.* 5% in place of 4.7% in the earlier one; and

(b) what prevented stipulation of a higher growth rate in industrial production when the Prime Minister called for "Setting the sights high."?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) The Planning Commission has tentatively fixed the target for growth of national income during 1980-81 to 1984-85 at 5 per cent per annum. While formulating the Plan, possibilities of stepping up the growth rate to a higher percentage will also be explored. Considering the severity of the resource constraint and the deterioration in the balance of payments outlook, the realisation of even a 5 per cent growth rate will represent no small achievement. The new Plan will lay strong emphasis on accelerating the rate of growth of agricultural production and on generation of employment opportunities in rural areas in the framework of an integrated programme for rural development. At the same time, consistent with the emphasis on self reliance and accelerated growth, greater attention will also be paid to securing faster growth of industrial production and of exports. The concept of rolling plan has been given up and the new plan will have a fixed five year horizon.

(b) While forulating the new five year plan, every effort will be made to fix the target for industrial growth rate as high as possible subject to its consistency with the target for the overall rate of growth of the economy and availability of resources.

Report of the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination

454. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Transport Policy and coordination set up by the Planning Commission has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main contents of the report and the action taken by the Government on this report;

(c) the date on which Government received the report of the Committee; and

(d) the names of the members of the Committee alongwith any changes in its constitution since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Transport Policy Committee has submitted its Report.

(b) Copies of the Report have been placed in the Library of the Parliament for reference The recommenda-

tions of the Committee are under examination by the Government.

(c) The main Report, which was signed by one of the members, subject to a Dissent Note to follow, was received by the Government on 29th March, 1980, the Dissent Note was received on 28th April, 1980 and the Note of Comments and majority members, was received on 8th May, 1980.

(d) In the original notification the composition of the committee was shown as follows:

Shri P. D. Pande	Chairman
Air Chief Marshal P. C. Lal	Member
Shri G. P. Warrier	Member
Dr. F. P. Antia	Member
Dr. M Q. Dalvi	Member
Adviser (Transport), Planning Commission	Member-Secretary

There was also provision in the notification for co-opting upto a maximum of 3 members. When the Committee was due to start its work no Adviser (Transport) was in position and the work of Adviser (Transport) was being looked after by Shri S. P. Bagla, Joint Secretary in the Planning Commission. It was, therefore, decided that Shri S. P. Bagla may be nominated as a Member-Secretary of the Committee and the Adviser (Transport) when in position could be co-opted by the Committee as a Member. Accordingly, Dr. V. G. Bhatia after his appointment as Adviser (Transport) in the Planning Commission was co-opted as a Member of the Committee in November 1978. He ceased to be a Member of the Committee on relinquishing charge of this post in October 1979.

Legislation to confer Natural Citizenship on Refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan

455. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated any legislation to confer natural citizenship on the refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Grant of citizenship is governed by the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the rules made thereunder. There is thus no proposal for formulation of any fresh legislation on the subject.

Persons arrested on Foreign Nationals Agitation

456. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons who have so far been arrested in connection with the foreign nationals agitation in the country particularly in Assam and Manipur and the action Government have taken for their release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Scheme for Special Assistance to Scheduled Castes

457. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for special assistance for the Scheduled Castes has been evolved by the Centre costing nearly Rs. 100 crores; and

(b) what special measures are proposed to be taken to see that full benefits of the scheme reach the beneficiaries promptly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes has been approved by Government of India. The provision for 1980-81 is Rs. 108

crores. State Governments have already been asked to prepare Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes. In order that the benefits reach the beneficiaries, the quantum of Special Central Assistance to the States will be related to the Special Component Plans prepared by them; in particular the State's efforts and performance, will be taken into account while giving them the special assistance. The States have also specially been asked to formulate and implement programmes with the focus on the Scheduled Caste families: their identification, their developmental needs, the preferences of the identified beneficiaries, the location specificity of each scheme/programme and a co-ordinated and composite approach, ensuring all necessary linkages.

सिमेंट के उत्पादन में कमी

458. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष के पिछले छह महीनों के दौरान सीमेंट का उत्पादन 29 प्रतिशत तक हो गया है, ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस में हो रही कमी को रोकने के लिए कोई उपाय किये हैं; और

(घ) उक्त कमी दूर करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने किन-किन देशों से सीमेंट का आयात करने का निर्णय किया है और इस बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चानना) :

(क) पिछले 10 महीनों जून, 1979 से मार्च, 1980 की अवधि में पिछले वर्ष की उसी अवधि अर्थात जून, 1978 से मार्च, 1979 के दौरान उत्पादन में 4.42 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई है ।

(ख) सीमेंट के उत्पादन में गिरावट आने के मुख्य कारण विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लगाई गई बिजली की कटौतियां तथा सीमेंट कारखानों को कोयले का कम संभरण करना रहे हैं ।

(ग) सीमेंट उद्योग को कोयला एवं विद्युत की उपलब्धता में सुधार करने के लिये प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

(घ) विगत वर्षों में, जिन प्रमुख स्रोतों से सीमेंट का आयात किया गया व यह हैं: दक्षिण कोरिया, उत्तर कोरिया, रूमानियां, पोलैंड, जापान, इण्डोनेशिया, फिलीपाइन्स, तथा वियतनाम। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान किया गया आयात निम्न प्रकार है :

1977-78	3.12 लाख मी० टन
1978-79	16.55 लाख मी० टन
1979-80	15.47 लाख मी० टन

Recognition to All India State Government Employees Federation

459. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India State Government Employees Federation has applied for recognition of the body by the Central Government;

(b) if so, what step has been taken so far to grant recognition; and

(c) when Government propose to give recognition to the All India State Government Employees Federation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No application for recognition has been received from the All India State Government Employees Federation. The Central Government is not concerned with the recognition of any Association or Federation etc. formed by the employees of State Governments.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Enquiry in the service conditions of I.B.

460. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the Association of employees of Intelligence Bureau which consists of 75 per cent of the staff has demanded an enquiry into the service conditions of the staff in the Intelligence Bureau?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Some employees of the Intelligence Bureau have reportedly formed on association, which is not a recognised body. It is, therefore, not possible to verify whether or not the claim of association that it represents 75 per cent of staff is correct. This being an un-recognised body, official cognizance of communications received from it is not necessary.

Representation regarding Sen Raleigh Ltd.

461. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the affairs of Sen-Raleigh Ltd., Asansol;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) Representations have been received to nationalise M/s. Sen-Raleigh Limited and its ancillary companies. These units are presently under the management of the Central Government under the provisions of Section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation Act, 1951. The question of determining of future status of these units is under consideration of the Government.

भारत को यूरेनियम सप्लाई करने के लिए अनुमति देने से न्यूक्लियर रेग्यूलेटरी कमीशन द्वारा इंकार किया जाना

462. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा :
श्री के० मालवा :
श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीकी न्यूक्लियर ऐयूलेटरी कमीशन ने भारत को यूरेनियम की सप्लाई करने की अनुमति नहीं दी ; और यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार ने इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है ;

(ख) क्या भविष्य में भारत को अमरीका से यूरेनियम मिलने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) :

(क) 16 मई, 1980 को संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका न्यूक्लियर रेग्यूलेटरी कमीशन ने तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर को भेजे जाने वाले समृद्ध यूरेनियम और उपस्करों की खेपों को भेजने के लिए अनुमोदन करने में अपना असमर्थता व्यक्त की और इन सभी अनिर्णीत आवेदनों को अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति के पास उनके निर्णय के लिए भेज दिया । अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति ने इन खेपों को भेजने के लिए अनुमोदन करने का इरादा व्यक्त किया है । अमरीका के वर्तमान आंतरिक कानून के अंतर्गत इस प्रकार के निर्यात के अनुमोदन के संबंध में राष्ट्रपति के निर्णय पर वहां की कांग्रेस द्वारा पुनः विचार किया जाना है । हम उससे सम्बन्धित आगे के परिणामों की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) भारत सरकार अमरीकी सरकार से इस उद्देश्य से लगातार संपर्क बनाए हुए है कि तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर के लिए ईंधन और उपस्करों की सप्लाई 1963 के सहकार करार की पूरी अवधि तक तथा उस करार के उपबंधों के अनुसार समय पर होती रहे ।

Persons arrested for Espionage

463. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested and prosecuted for espionage activities from 1977 uptil now; and

(b) how many out of them were foreigners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representations from Unrecognised Service Associations/Federations

464. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions that no action is to be taken on the Memoranda/representations submitted by various Service Associations/Federations for the welfare and difficulties of the working class in Central Government Departments, who are unrecognised; if so, what are the details of the instructions and the reason thereof;

(b) if not, under what circumstances the Memoranda/representations submitted by undecognised Service Associations/Federations are filed without taking any action by the Administrative Ministries; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to ensure action on the Memoranda/representations submitted by various Service Associations/Federations which are unrecognised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Memoranda/representations submitted by un-recognised Associations of Federations are in such cases where considered necessary, examined and appropriate action taken.

Phizo's desire to meet Prime Minister

465. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Z. A. Phizo, the rebel Naga leader, has expressed his desire to meet the Prime Minister without any condition; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

However, a delegation or Naga ex-underground leaders called on Prime Minister and Home Minister in April, 1980 and requested Prime Minister to agree to meet Shri Phizo. PM told them that it was for Shri Phizo to accept realities of the situation, without which nothing fruitful would come out of such a meeting.

Corruption charges against Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh

466. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has got a long list of charges of corruption and favouritism against the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Dr. Chenna Reddy from some MLAs in the State; and

(b) if so, what are the charges made and action taken if any thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Some MLAs of Andhra Pradesh have submitted two memorandum dated 29-4-1980 and 4-6-1980 addressed to the Prime Minister containing charges of corruption and abuse of power against Dr. Chenna Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) It will not be in public interest to disclose the details of the charges made in these memoranda. The first memorandum was referred to the Chief Minister for ascertaining facts and comments, as per the settled procedure. The second memorandum, which was received only recently, is

also being referred to him for his comments.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record without my permission. I will give you permission. Yesterday you all agreed; I will listen to all of you; I will do it. Mr. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have already given notice under 223 about the privilege motion. Under rule 377, when Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu raised . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I say that it is under my consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Daimond Harbour): We want to hear him.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot dictate terms to the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is under consideration?

MR. SPEAKER: Your privilege motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yesterday, the hon. Law Minister denied that Dr. Chenna Reddy . . .**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing to go on record. I am not allowing it. You have to come to me and we must discuss it; I must get clarification. I will go according to the rules. Mr. Shailani.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want your reply.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under consideration; I have asked clarifications.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do I take it that my privilege motion is under consideration?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes that is what I have said.

12.02 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTION
LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN TRIPURA

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपकी सेवा में लिखकर भेजा है कि त्रिपुरा के दंगों में तीन सौ लोग मारे जा चुके है और पचास हजार लोग बेघर हो चुके हैं। त्रिपुरा आज पूरी तरह से जल रहा है। वह प्रदेश हमारे देश का एक अंग है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आज की कार्यवाही को स्थगित करके, चूंकि यह एक बर्निंग प्राब्लम है, इसलिए इस समस्या पर विचार किया जाए। मेरा आपसे यह भी निवेदन है कि यह आग आसाम से शुरू हुई है और दूसरे प्रदेशों में फैलती जा रही है। एक दिन आयेगा जब पूरा देश जलेगा और आप तमाशा देखते रहेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Daimond Harbour): I have given you an adjournment motion on failure of government to check arms smuggling into Tripura from sources connected with Socialist International and CIA and large supply of small arms has reportedly come to the tribal youth organisation in Tripura from a Swedish port through a nearby port. What is RAW doing. There is smuggling of small arms.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not come to conclusions. I must ask for facts; I will consider it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-east): In the Chamber I told you that there has been large scale arrests of Janata MLAs in Assam.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not here; please take your seat.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी ने जो बात कही है वही बात मैं भी कहना चाहता था कि एक्स चीफ मिनिस्टर आसाम और वहां के तमाम दूसरे सदस्य आज दिल्ली में गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं। मैं उस वक्त मौके पर था .....

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : बैठ जाता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Other notices of adjournment motion have been received from Sarvashri R. N. Rakesh, Chandrapal Shailani, Harikesh Bahadur, Ashfaq Hussain and T. S. Negi. They are on the following lines:

"Failure of the Government in controlling the deteriorating situation of Tripura in particular and north-eastern region in general, where many persons have been killed in riots."

In this connection, I should like to mention the criteria laid down at the leaders' meeting held on 12 April, 1978 which might be taken into account by the Speaker in exercising his discretion in the matter of deciding notices relating to law and order situation in States. I would like to point out to you that there was a meeting in 1978 and there it was decided:

(i) If the State legislature was also in session simultaneously, the matter may not be raised in the Lok Sabha.

(ii) It may not be allowed in the Lok Sabha on the day of occurrence of the incident or immediately thereafter lest any inadvertant remarks in Parliament may aggravate the situation and accentuate the difficulties.

(iii) In case the incidents are extensive and of a grave nature and have repercussions in other parts of the country or the country as a whole, the Speaker may in his discretion allow an opportunity for the matter being raised in Lok Sabha by admitting an appropriate notice.

I find that the above criteria still hold good and serve a very good purpose. But I would like to take a decision after I hear some Members if you like today or something like that and we will be guided by these principles agreed upon mutually by all the parties concerned.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): We have given Calling Attention notices. You may kindly consider that if not adjournment motion immediately.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The same applies to us.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल भी कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस में दिए गए थे, तब से लेकर परिस्थिति और बिगड़ी है, शायद गृह मंत्री महोदय वहां पर गए हुए हैं। इस संबंध में आप उपयुक्त समय तय करें, जिस में हम बहस करना चाहते है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will admit a call Attention Motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: With your permission I would like to point out a matter of great national importance.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): You will kindly see that for the last one hour till Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu came the House was perfectly in peace. Now Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has started all this.

MR. SPEAKER: We have got some mutual affection.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My submission is, the whole North Eastern Region is in flames. They may go away from this country.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, we shall look into the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am concerned about foreign intelligence. A new situation has arisen.

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it.

12.06 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE HINDUSTAN TIMES AND THE PATRIOT

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Eduardo Faleiro had given notice of a question of privilege on 27th March, 1980, against Sarvashree George Fernandes, Ram Vilas Paswan, Samar Mukherjee, Jyotirmoy Bosu, Madhu Dandavate, Indrajit Gupta and Chitta Basu, MPs, for casting aspersions on the Speaker, as reported in the *Hindustan Times* and the *Patriot* of 27th March, 1980.

When Shri Eduardo Faleiro sought to raise the matter in the House, I had observed that as per established practice, the members concerned had been requested, in the first instance, to state what they might have to say on the matter for my consideration.

The members concerned, the Editors of the *Hindustan Times* and the *Patriot* as also the UNI and the PTI were asked to state what they might have to say in the matter.

The Editor and General Manager of UNI stated in his reply that the impugned news item circulated by UNI was based on a signed statement issued by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. The General Manager of the PTI in his reply also stated that the impugned news item circulated by them was based on a Press briefing by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has now tendered unqualified apology for his statement reported in the Press.

The unqualified apology tendered by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan may be accepted and the matter may be treated as closed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am on a Point of Order.

I had given notice for privilege motion against Shri Eduardo Faleiro for going to the press about his privilege motion. What has happened to that?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about mine? You said it was under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already informed you about the decision.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about mine-notice for privilege motion against Shri Eduardo Faleiro?

MR. SPEAKER: You will be informed. Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.09 hrs.

REVIEWS ON THE WORKING OF CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF TOOL DESIGN, HYDERABAD, CENTRAL TOOL ROOM AND TRAINING CENTRE, CALCUTTA, INSTITUTE FOR DESIGN OF ELECTRICAL MEASURING INSTRUMENTS BOMBAY, SMALL INDUSTRY EXTENSION TRAINING INSTITUTE, HYDERABAL FOR 1978-79, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DESIGN, AHMEDABAD FOR 1978-79 ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working of (1) Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad (2) Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Calcutta (3) Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay and (4) Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad, for the year 1978-79.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working of National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 1978-79.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working of National Productivity Council for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-818/80].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF ELECTRONICS TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Annual Report of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement regarding Review on the working of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1978-79.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-819/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ACT, 1957 AND A STATEMENT EXPLAINING REASONS FOR NOTIFICATIONS, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICE ACT, 1951, A COPY OF HINDI VERSION OF REPORT OF SHRI JUSTICE C. A. VAIDIALINGAM SPECIAL JUDGE.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 490 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957:

(i) Notification No. U. 13021/14/80-Delhi (i) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th April, 1980 containing the Order superseding the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for a period of one year from 11th April, 1980. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-820/80].

(ii) Notification No. U-13021/14/80-Delhi (ii) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th April, 1980 regarding appointment of Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon the Municipal Corporation of Delhi by or under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for the issue of the Notifications. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-821/80].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR. 104(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1980.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR 347 in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1980.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Selection) Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR. 348 in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1980.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Pay) (Second Amendment)

Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR. 383 in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1980.

(v) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1980 published in Notification No. GSR 221(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1980.

(vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR. 222(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1980.

(vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR. 219(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1980.

(viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR 220(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1980.

(ix) The All India Services (Leave) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR 475 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1980.

(x) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR 512 in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1980.

(xi) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Second Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR. 545 in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1980.

(xii) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Third Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR 546 in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1980.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-822/80].

(4) A copy of the Hindi* version of the Report of Shri Justice C. A. Vaidialingam, Special Judge, dated the 25th January, 1980 of his inquiry into the allegations against the family members of the former Prime Minister (Shri Morarji Desai) and the Family members of the former Home Minister (Shri Charan Singh). [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-823/80].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have said repeatedly on the floor of this House and your predecessor had given a directive also that the gazettes must reach the Members before the papers are laid on the Table of the House. We do not get the gazette in time.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly admonish them.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : यह कार्य-पद्धति की बात है, आपको उन्हें कहना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask them.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I want to draw your attention to the papers laid on the Table of the House with regard to the Vaidialingam Committee Report. Under Rule 172, the Minister can easily bring forward a resolution for discussing the Vaidialingam Committee Report. This House is being denied the opportunity of a discussion on this Report. I would like to know as to when the Minister is coming forward with a resolution on the Vaidialingam Committee Report so that the House can discuss it.

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*English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 11th March, 1980.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

STRIKE OF LOCO RUNNING STAFF OF DELHI DIVISION OF NORTHERN RAILWAY

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported strike of Loco Running Staff of Delhi Division of Northern Railway resulting in cancellation of 110 passenger and goods trains.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

I had laid a statement on the Table of the House on 9-6-1980 regarding agitation by a section of Loco Running Staff on Delhi Division of Northern Railway, which has resulted in some dislocation of train services in Delhi area. The Honourable Members will recall my request to the Chief Minister of Haryana to institute an enquiry into the alleged incident, at Sampla station on the evening of 6th June. I wish to inform the House that the Chief Minister has since ordered an enquiry. I had assured the House that those found guilty will be suitably dealt with. I had also appealed to the staff to return to work immediately. I regret to say, a few misguided staff continue to resort to work stoppage. In fact, they have started indulging in acts of violence and damage to property. Cases have been reported of criminal assault of workers on duty. A few of them have even sustained grievous injuries. I strongly condemn these acts. My full sympathies and appreciation are with the workers who have performed duty despite extreme provocation and danger to their lives. I wish to assure the House that all appropriate measures will be taken to ensure safety of workers and also to maintain essential train service.

The sudden stoppage has affected the passenger as well as the goods services on the Northern Railway. On the passenger side 110 trains mostly those running over short distances, have had to be cancelled on 9-6-1980 due to absenteeism amongst the crews. The running of some of these trains will be resumed as the crew availability improved

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Out of this statement made by the hon. Minister, a few sets of questions arise. Firstly, I want to know from the hon. Minister: when did the Chief Minister of Haryana order to institute an enquiry into the incident at Sampla Station on 6th June, 1980? Which is the authority which has been appointed for the same enquiry; and what is the time-limit for completion of that enquiry?

Secondly, how many members of the Loco Running Staff have gone on strike? Are the Railway authorities prepared to discuss their demands across the table?

Thirdly, due to the strike the plight of thousands of passengers reaching the Capital is most sad and pitiable. May I know what appropriate steps the railway authorities have taken to ensure the safe journey and as per time schedule at least in the cases of long distance trains?

SHRI C. K JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, on the first question, the Chief Minister of Haryana has already ordered a magisterial inquiry. We will get the details of the time schedule from the Haryana Government as these are not available.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. K MHALGI: How the Haryana Government can come in reply to my query?

SHRI C K. JAFFER SHARIEF: We will get it and send it to you (*Interruptions*). Sir, it is only yesterday he has made an announcement about the appointment of a magisterial inquiry. It takes time. The Members should bear with me.

Sir, a sub-divisional magistrate has been appointed to conduct an inquiry by the Government of Haryana.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): What inquiry?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Don't you give some time?

AN HON. MEMBER: Magisterial inquiry.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Is it judicial inquiry?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Sir, a little while ago he said a judicial inquiry had been ordered. But now he says a sub-divisional magistrate has been requested to hold the inquiry.

SHRI C K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Nowhere it has been said 'Judicial inquiry'. I said, only a magisterial inquiry.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: A little while ago he said.

SHRI C. K JAFFER SHARIEF: I am sorry you have wrongly heard. (*Interruptions*). Sir, my friends cannot confuse my language. I am very sure that it is only a magisterial inquiry. It is not a judicial inquiry.

About escorting of the trains, as my friend pointed out, on the long distance trains, the RPF has already been doing this job. We have detailed the RPF and also the GRP to escort the trains which are for long distance for the safety of the passengers.

About the negotiation with the workers I would like to inform the House that when the incident took place on 6th, our Divisional Railway Manager spent the whole day with them on the 7th talking to them. After that, it is only when the locomotive crew said that they wanted protection, we gave the escort to those people and afterwards they were not available and till now none of them has come. So, I bring this to the notice of the House that our Railway General Manager has issued an appeal that they come and negotiate if there is anything to be negotiated.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Sir, my one query has not been answered, The only question is: When that inquiry will be completed by the Haryana Government? That is the crux of the whole thing.

MR. SPEAKER: He will expedite.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I have already said that the announcement has been made only yesterday and it will take some time. My friend will certainly appreciate that it will be . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Assure them that it will be expedited.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: It is in our anxiety also to see that it is completed as early as possible. But my friends should cooperate with us and see that the workers return unconditionally and resume the work.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: These locomen are on strike because they have been assaulted on a number of occasions and the assault is not new because the trains these days never run in time, the engineers stop every station and the bogies get derailed, passengers are in trouble, and

passengers think that the railwaymen and the loco drivers are the main people responsible. So they assault them. What has been the arrangement to see that the steam locos are repaired in time? Is it a fact that all the steam locos in the country are out of gear, that they are not getting spare parts? The manufacture of all spare parts has been stopped, and the Railway Minister knows it better than I, and almost all the engines are out of gear, and they cannot be repaired in time. Naturally, the drivers and the crew are forced to take out defective locos because of which there is delay, they do not arrive in time, and the people are assaulted. I have hundreds of examples But the officers simply put them blame on the loco men. I want to know what steps are being taken to see that the steam locos get proper care, so that that they can be repaired in time.

Secondly, I have seen the statement in the press that the situation is improving, but actually trains have come to a halt in Moradabd, Bhind, Bhatinda, Delhi and Chandigarh, and lakhs of passengers have been stranded. An immediate settlement has to be made. If it is made a question of prestige, then I think we will be doing injustice to the country and the railwaymen. Late Mr. L. N. Mishra did not stand on prestige. Only depending on recognised unions to bring about a solution will be wrong. I represent the Loco Running Staff Association. They should be called in, so that an immediate settlement is reached. I want to know specifically whether the Loco Running Staff Association has been called or not.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF If the hon. Members put specific questions, one can answer. If they go on making speeches, it becomes very difficult.

He first made the charge that there was assault on the Loco staff, but not a single instance of assault on the locomotive workers has so far come to the notice of the administration. On the contrary, there are quite a number of instances which have come to their notice where the locomotive staff itself has resorted to assault on the loyal workers who want to help the passengers and the administration.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I can give examples. Even today they were assaulted by the passengers.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: When the hon. Member has had his say, he must have the patience to listen to me also. I have already said that there is not a single instance which has come to the notice of the administration. He only talks in the air. If he has any instance, let him refer it to us, we will look into it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Instances are there. The Government of Haryana has ordered an enquiry only because assaults have been made on the loco men.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: My request to my friend is not to get excited. Excitement does not solve the problem.

The Haryana Government has ordered a magisterial enquiry, and it will bring out the fact whether there has been attack on the loco staff or on the commuter, or whether the police committed any excess. The moment the report is ready, it will be made available.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: My question was about the steam locomotives.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF My friend was telling that the steam locomotives are not in working condition, but the late running of the trains has been attributed to the loco staff. It is wrong to say so. Before the locomotive worker takes out the

engine from the shed, he satisfies himself that the engine is in order and only after that he takes out the engine. If the engine is not in the working condition, he has got the right to refuse to take out the engine, and he cannot be forced to take out the engines. (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is said without my permission will not be recorded.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): I think you will agree with me when I say that new Railway Minister has not fully appreciated the situation, realised the gravity of the present situation. So many trains have been cancelled. He is coming forward with a statement that an enquiry has been ordered by Haryana Government to go into the incident. My point is that when this incident took place, the DRM should have taken prompt steps to see that the situation does not go out of hand and he should have suspended the SHO promptly.

MR. SPEAKER: Put your question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: My question is this. So many loco drivers have been facing onslaughts from the passengers and they are being held responsible for the late running of the trains unnecessarily. They wanted some protection. That has not been provided. My question is whether the minister is prepared to sit with the representatives of these loco drivers and see that the matter is settled. Their main demand is that they should not be subjected to any onslaught from the furious passengers, who hold them responsible for the late running of the trains. My friend, Mr. Choubey has rightly said that the engines are in a dilapidated condition and they are in use right from the British days. Rolling stocks and stores are not being provided in time.

MR. SPEAKER: I want you to put your question. I do not want to know the reason.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: If I do not say these things, how will the Minister reply? He has to reply, not to me, but to the people. So many passengers are stranded.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: My question is whether the officer who was responsible for the onslaught on the loco drivers would be suspended. The Minister should take the initiative to settle the matter immediately so that the difficulties faced by so many hundreds of passengers are removed.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Although I am a new Minister, we are old colleagues. I know him better. I have already answered my friend that if the rolling stocks or engines are not workable, they have got the right to refuse to take out the engine. It is not so. They are simply trying to project something (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Have you examined them? He is giving a false information to the House. I will invite him to go and see how the engine drivers are facing difficulty in running the dilipidated and old engines. You kindly tell him to be sensible enough to give a proper reply.

रेल मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मामले पर थोड़ा प्रकाश पड़ने की जरूरत है । सापला में गाड़ी रुक गई थी । बंगाल यह है कि लोको स्टाफ ने जानबूझकर गाड़ी रोक दी, क्योंकि सापला स्टेशन के बाहर एक शराब की दुकान है ।

**Not recorded.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: That is a false story. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No personal interventions. This is not way; I will not allow it.

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मैं कह रहा था कि यह वर्शन है कि सापला स्टेशन पर लोको रनिंग स्टाफ ने गाड़ी रोक दी । उनकी नियत यह रही कि सांपला स्टेशन के बाहर एक शराब की दुकान है वह उतरकर वहां जाते थे शराब खरीदते थे, पीते थे और कुछ शराब वहा से ले भी आते थे, जो सस्ते दामों मे दिल्ली मे बेचने थे, । यह एक वर्शन है ।

दूसरा वर्शन यह है जो कि लोको स्टाफ की ओर से कहा जाता है कि गाडी रूक गई, खालो इसलिये कि इजन मे माइनर डिफेक्ट था, हमने गाडी नही रोकी इजन में माइनर डिफेक्ट था । वहा पेसेन्जर नाराज हुए कि तुम चलाओ इसे लेकिन वह नही चली 4 घटे रुकी रही । पुलिस बुलाई गई जी० आर० पी० भी क्योंकि हमारे आर पी० एफ० के पास चलान करने का अधिकार नही है । जी० आर० पी० वहा बुलाई गई डिस्ट्रिक्ट पुलिस भी बुलाई गई जब वह आये तो ट्रेन 4 घटे के बाद चली ।

माननीय सदस्य : डिफेक्ट दूर हो गया था ?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी अब आप इसे लोको स्टाफ से पूछिये कि क्या डिफेक्ट था । हमारी राय मे कोई डिफेक्ट नही था । माजस्ठीरियल इन्क्वायरी इसीलिये बठाई गई । हमने हरियाणा के चीफ मिनिस्टर से कहा कि दो वर्शन है , यह कहते है कि गाडी नही रूकी, खाली शराब लेने के लिए रोकी गई , यह कहते है कि माइनर डिफेक्ट था इजन में इसलिये गाडी रूकी । यह कहते है कि कम्यूटर ने अटेक किया, पुलिस मे भी हमको गाली दी, यह इनकी शिकायत है । इसकी भी इन्क्वायरी हो जानी चाहिये । मैंने चीफ मिनिस्टर हरियाणा से माग की और उन्होंने तुरन्त इन्क्वायरी शुरु करवा दी है ।

मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट मे कहा भी है कि अगर इस इन्क्वायरी मे कोई भी दोषी समझा जायेगा उसके खिलाफ पूरी कार्यवाही की जायेकी । उनकी मांग है कि एस० एच० ओ०,जी० आर० पी० को सस्पैंड करो ।

How can we suspend the SHO of the GRP? It is for the Haryana Government to suspend him. It is not for us to do. The inquiry is there. If it comes to the conclusion that the SHO is responsible for all this and he should be punished, we may ask the Haryana Government to punish him.

फिर यह इनकी एक मांग मान ली गई तो दूसरी मांग आई Arrest the Comonuters.

अब कम्यूटर्स की बात रही, गिरफ्तार करने का काम स्टेट-गर्वनमेंट का है । इन्क्वायरी के बाद अगर निकलता है कि इन कम्यूटर्स ने अटैक किया है तो उसके लिये स्टेट गर्वनमेंट को हम लिख सकते है कि इन लोगो को गिरफ्तार कीजिये क्योंकि य ह बात इन्क्वायरी में साफ हो हो गई है कि उन्होने ऐसा किया । आज हम किस अधिकार से जाकर इन कम्यूटर्स को गिरफ्तार कर सकते है । These are the two demands which are aupossible for us to meet.

बारबार उनसे अपील कर रहे है

We are in touch with the Haryana Government about it, who will take proper action. Those who are found guilty will be punished. We will take up the whole question with the Haryana Government on completion of the enquiry. This is the position.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी रेलवे इजिन में जो खराबी थी, उसकी जाच हरियाणा सरकार कैसे करेगी ?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : रेलवे इजिन में खराबी थी, यह उनका वर्शन है । मेरा वर्शन है कि वह ठीक था । मेरा वर्शन यह है कि लोको स्टाफ कोई इजिन लेकर नही चलता है, जब तक कि वह लोको शैड से बाहर आते ही पूरी जाच न करके सच्चाई क्या है, यह जानने के लिए मैजेस्टैरियल इनक्वायरी होगी, जिसमे रेलवे स्टाफ भी बुलाया जायेगा । उस इनक्वायरी का नतीजा निकलने पर उचित कार्यवाही की जायेगी । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि हमारे लिए इसमे कोई प्रैस्टिज का सवाल नही है। स्टाफ से मेरी अपील है कि हम इस मामले को हरियाणा सरकार से टक अप कर रहे है, क्योंकि सांपला स्टेशन उनके यहां है । हमारी इनक्वायरी जल्दी-से-जल्दी खत्म होगी । कल उन्होने उसकी घोषणा की है । हमने कहा है कि दो तीन दिन में इनक्वायरी का रिजल्ट दें दे हम चाहते हैं कि वे लोग काम प लोट जायें। आज गुड्स ट्रेन्ज रूक रही ? . हम ड्राउट-एफिक्टिड एरियाज में जो फुडग्रन्ज पहुंचा रहे

हैं वे रुक रहे हैं, । पैसेंजर ट्रेन्स अलग रुक रही हैं । खबर यह है कि जो लायल वर्कर्स काम करने जाते हैं, उन पर एटेक किया जाता है और सीरियस इंजरीज होने की वजह से वे हास्पिटल में भेजे जाते है । आप सबसे मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस में सहयोग दीजिए कि स्ट्राइक खत्म हो और हम दोषी लोगों के खिलाफ़ उचित कार्यवाही कर सकें ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Daimond Harbour): I would appeal to Panditji with folded hands: 'Kindly do not plunge the country into a severe economic crisis'. (*Interruptions*). At the present moment more than a hundred trains have been cancelled—110 or 111—and 80 per cent of the movement in that zone. The strike is going to engulf the whole of the nothern zone—the Bikaner Division, Jodhpur Division, Allahabad Division and Moradabad Division and Lucknow Division. Kindly do not lose sight of this.

This happened on the 6th of June. Tripathiji, if only your DRM Himmat Singh had not behaved as a grand Moghul and said

रेलवे हमारे बाप की सम्पत्ति नहीं है । तुम स्ट्राइक करो, तब मैं देखगा !

I have got it from the horse's mouth: I am not reporting from the newspapers. Kindly enquire into this. They must know about industrial relations in the late 20th century: we are not living in the date 19th century. The local people work under what temperature Sir? It is under 100 degree to 115 degree temperature and sometimes they are required to work for sixteen to eighteen hours continuously. Put yourself in that position . . .

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI: Sir, are you going to allow the Member to make a speech on this Calling Attention? I think only questions are to be asked during Calling Attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am just appealing to you.

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu may call on me or he can come to me and I will listen to him. But, I may tell him please don't incite a strike.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not inciting: I am appealing to you. Kindly be a father to the Indian Railways; call them your children. Call them and then settle the issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am coming to it. I am not inciting; I am raising basic problems. This manhandling is taking place so frequently . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly put the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then, I can sit down. The conviction has been that 45 minutes are given for a Calling Attention and the first man gets...

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am coming to the question. I have raised this because they have said certain things.

In the Gaziabad-Rohtak Passenger, at Asaunda station the same thing happened. At Asaunda the driver started the train on 6th June after seeing the green signal. Then some anti-social elements, some hooligans in the train, pulled the chain and the train stopped. Then the red signal came out and the driver refused to take the train ahead because there was a red signal . . .

MR. SPEAKER: What has that to do with this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then they started beating the driver and the fireman. This is the whole trouble. The police was also brought. Instead of protecting Government servants on duty—your driver and fireman were Government servants on duty—they started beating them and brought a charge-sheet of intoxication, that they were under the influ-

ence of alcohol. They were taken to Rohtak and produced before the ADM of the Railways and other doctors. They were given a clean chit that they were not under the influence of alcohol.

MR. SPEAKER: That will come under inquiry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They have given that certificate. Do you want the certificate? Do you want the report?

MR. SPEAKER: That will come under inquiry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We will produce it. The police charge was totally false. They levelled a false charge. That is why they are wanting you to request the Haryana Government. You kindly request the Haryana Government: for the sake of inquiry, let the SHO be removed from the scene, from the scene of occurrence. Let him be suspended. It does not mean anything.

The trouble is that these are very high-density routes, over-saturated...

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI: The Speaker is very generous towards you. He is allowing you to make a speech. You cannot make a speech. You can only put questions. This discussion is on call-attention motion.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : आज पंडित जी को क्या हो गया हमारे ऊपर इतना नाराज हो गए ।

I will request Mr. Mallikarjun, my young friend, to answer. The high-density, over-saturated . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You ask your questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am asking my questions. They are using the old engines. The type of engine is CWD. Is it or is it not a fact that the mechanical life of this CWD class engine, which was built during the Second World War, ended in 1960? Is it not a fact that the economic life of this type of engine ended in 1970? Let him answer this question. That will put the cat out of the bag. The drivers are being mis-handled, roughly handled, manhandled, every day for the bankruptcy of the Railwsys in planning.

I would request Mr. Tripathi to tell this House whether he would kindly send for the loco running staff Association and listen to their grievances and demands . . .

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, they are his children. He is the father of the Indian Railways today. He should call them, ask for their demands and settle them in consultation with them in his room.

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI: May I tell you, Sir, that I have no objection in meeting them if they come to me. But I will appeal to them to resume their duty first and then come to me. I have no objection and I can assure the hon. Member on the floor of the House that I will take a very sympathetic view about their demands; because, they are my workers and I want to help them; I want to remove their grievances; there is no doubt. But I would like to tell you the real thing. This Loco Running Staff Association is neither affiliated to the NFIR nor affiliated to the AIRF; it is under the leadership of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's group and they go on creating all sorts of troubles. (*Interruptions*) The General Secretary of this Association belongs to his Party. I request him to help the country and help me so that we may just ask them to come to work and finish this strike.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : आज ही आप बुलाइए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, on a point of order. Can a Government employee belong to a political party? He says that he belongs to a political party. Government employees are not permitted to be members of any political party.

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI: Everybody knows that they are not permitted. But they are joining like this. If I take disciplinary action against these men, then you will simply come to me and ask why such and such action was taken.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why do you say that he is a member of a political party?

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI: I will take action under your suggestion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: About the engine bio-data he did not say anything. They are all fifty years old.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: The engine was in order when it was taken out.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): It is good, Sir, that the hon. Minister has already clarified the stand the government has taken in this regard. I am very happy to know that on an immediate request from the hon. Minister for Railways, Panditji, the Haryana Chief Minister has himself ordered an inquiry into the whole case. Sir, there is a danger that the strike may spread to other sections of the railways. The Loco Running Staff, though they are very small in number, are a vital section of the Indian Railway workers. Therefore, I would only request the hon. Minister that though they do not belong to the NFIR or the All India Railwaymen's Federation which is the recognised union of the Indian Railways but because of the serious situation involved, may I know from the hon. Minister whether immediate action will be taken. He has appealed to them. Sir, almost all trains have come to a standstill. To-day I had been to the Badarpur side and I found no train is moving. The passenger trains are not moving. The goods trains are not moving and the strike is spreading. Therefore, I want to know whether immediate action will be taken without caring for the Indian railway administration—the station superintendents or anybody else. As the hon. Minister Panditji has assured, will he call these people directly and then ask them. You will not be victimised for the action you have taken. Please resume your duty immediately and then whatever action which has been promised by the hon. Minister will be taken. I hope this kind of an assurance and a little protection to these people will help in solving this question I request the hon. Miniser to at least help the situation'.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: The hon. Minister has just now made an appeal and he has made it clear that we are not standing on prestige on this issue. We are prepared to talk to them. At the same time, as my hon. friend, Mr. Panigrahi, was telling, the Government has no intention of taking any vindictive action except in the cases of sabotage and crimes that have been committed on workers who have been loyally working we have not taken action on anybody. I assure you that we will not have a vindictive approach. We appreciate what the hon. Member Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said that hte country's economy should not be affected. In the same spirit I would like to request every section of this House to help us see that normalcy is restored.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Both of you give the time. I will bring them before six to-day. I do not want your car. We will hire taxis.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Thank you very much.

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12.50 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

First Report

MR. SPEAKER: Shri G. Lakshmanan—not here.

Shri P. Parthasararathy—to present the first report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

SHRI P. PARTHASARATHY (Rajampet): I beg to present the first report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.50 hrs.

PETITION RE: SOLUTION OF PROBLEM OF FOREIGN NATIONALS IN ASSAM WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Madhu Dandavate to present ...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-east): I have a point of order which will have precedence over what you are going to say. I invite your attention to direction No. 2. There item 11 talks about the relative precedence of the classes of business. The Assam House is in suspended animation and the responsibilities of the House have been taken over by this House and the Janata MLAs of the Assam House have been arrested but this House has to be informed of that. Let me tell you. Although the proceedings of the other House should not be brought into this House, as a background I may tell you that the Minister has agreed to make a statement in the other House. So in this House the Minister should make a statement because it is a large-scale arrest of MLAs that has taken place.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it. Prof. Madhu Dandavate to present a petition signed by Shri Golap Barbora and others regarding solution of problem of foreign nationals in Assam within the provisions of the Constitution.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You have already read out.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what you are trying to do. I am trying to help you. You can read it out again.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Though you have usurped my position, I will not usurp

Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Golap Barbora and others regarding solution of problems of foreign nationals in Assam within the provisions of the Constitution.

12.51 hrs.

HINDUSTAN TRACTORS LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1978.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquistion and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I introduce the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 11-6-1980.

12:52 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Equitable distribution of Paraffin Wax

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the present policy of the West Bengal State Government is to strengthen the Public distribution system with a view to ensure equitable distribution of essential materials including scrace raw materials for the benefit of the community at large. Paraffin wax is one such critical raw material, the distribution of which calls for proper regulation, for elimination of malpractices and misutilisation. But supply, distribution and price of paraffin wax are presently controlled by the Paraffin Wax (Supply, Distribution and Price Fixation, Order, 1972 issued by the Central Government under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. According to Clause 8 of this Order, a licence once granted to a dealer shall remain valid for a period of three years and it may be renewed for a like period of an application being made therefor. This position has been upheld by the Calcutta High Court recently. As a result, the efforts of the State Government to take over the entire distribution of Paraffin wax through the West Bengal Small Industries Corporation Ltd., a State Government Undertaking, on the expiry of the licences of private dealers issued for a temporary period of three months, have been frustrated.

The Competent Authority needs to be given powers under Clause 9 of the Order for cancellation, suspension or termination of any licence issued or renewed under provisions of Clause 8 of the Order if any State Government decides to take over distribution of paraffin wax through their agency like a Public Sector Undertaking or any other appropriate agency as may be determined by the State Government concerned. With a view to obviate the possibility of non-utilisation of the allotted quantity of scarce raw material for manufacture of candles and to forestall racketeering with the same, it is intended to take through the West Bengal Small Industries Corporation, the responsibility of procuring the entire quantity of candles manufactured with the allotted quantity of paraffin wax and of marketing the same directly by the Corporation or through duly appointed agencies.

An amendment of Clause 5 of the Order should be made so as to authorise the Competent Authority to direct the allottees while making an allotment order to sell the products manufactured out of the raw materials allotted to such agency as the Competent Authority may prescribe.

(ii) Reported Shortage of Cement in Madhya Pradesh

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Sir, in Madhya Pradesh, there is acute sortage of cement and consequently rampant blackmarketing is affecting Government Works building activity, repairs and seasonal agricultural operations. This is most unfortunate since Madhya Pradesh has a lot of potential to produce cement due to availability of raw material.

The performance of the Cement Corporation of India has been very poor in Madhya Pradesh. With the formation of the Cement Corporation of India in 1965, it was felt that the Government would enter the field of consumer industries in a major way, particularly, in Cement.

The inordinate delay is there in preparing project reports of the Cement Factory at Mandher near Raipur, the blocking of investment of over Rs. 5 crores results in the lack of reaching the expected production capacity even in 1980.

Similarly, it is the case with the cement factory at Nayagaon, foundation-stone of which, was laid in 1976,

with the investment of 29 crores of rupees and 4 lakh tonnes annual production capacity. The industry has not yet gone into production. Similar is the history of the factory at Akaltara in Bilaspur District which has not yet been commissioned.

The contribution of C.C.I. in the expansion of Cement Industry in M.P. should be more vigirous and purposeful. There is a big potential for cement production at Sironj in Vidisha, Hoshangabad, Rewa and Sidhi Districts. This will reduce the cost of production and transportation and also employment to many in backward regions of Madhya Pradesh and bring down the cement prices.

I call upon the Government to pay greater attention to the activities of Cement Corporation of India and bring about a time-bound production programme of cement in Madhya Pradesh.

(iii) PROBLEMS OF COCOA GROWERS OF KARNATAKA, KERALA AND TAMIL NADU

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, with your permission under Rule 377 I want to make a mention of an urgent matter of public importance.

The agriculturists of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu were able to grow cocoa on a large scale with the cooperation of the Government as well as the non-governmental agencies. Now the growers are in a position to export the cocoa to world market as their produce exceeds the requirements of the country.

Unfortunately, the cocoa growers are now facing a serious crisis as M|s. Cadbury India, who used to purchase the bulk of India's produce have indefinitely closed down their depots with effect from 18-5-1980 due to which there is no market for the cocoa affecting the cocoa growers of three mapor cocoa producing States.

Added to their misery it is most unfortunate that the Government of India also had abolished the import duty on cocoa in spite of the fact that he cocoa growers in the country are in a position to export cocoa.

Therefore, it is requested that the Government of India should come to the rescue of the cocoa growers and the import of cocoa should be banned and the Central Government should set up an autonomous statutory board like Coffee Board to find out the market for the cocoa and to give assistance to the cocoa growers in all the force in order to eliminate middlemen, in the interest of the cocoa growers or else they will be thrown out of employment and their produce will be wasted putting them into great loss.

(iv) REPORTED NON-AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAY WAGONS TO CARRY SALT FROM THE RANN OF KUTCH

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar): Sir, with your permission under Rule 377 I want to make mention of an urgent matter of public importance.

The little Rann of Kutch produces about 22 per cent of the sea salt of the whole country. About 24,000 labourers work in these salt pans; all of them are my constituents. Vast quantities of Salt awaits railway haulage from Kharaghode, Kuda, Halvad and Malia railway stations due to shortage of wagons. With the onslaught of the monsoon rain much damage will be caused if this salt is not immediately transported from railheads. I request the Minister of Railways to look into this immediately and see that wagons are made available before the monsoon arrives.

(v) NEED FOR REVIEWING PRICE OF PADDY

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, with your permission

under Rule 377 I want to make a mention of an urgent matter of public importance.

The announcement of paddy price by the Agricultural Prices Commission for this year as Rs. 95 per cent per quintal of coarse grain is causing much concern to the paddy producers throughout the country.

The Government is well aware that the cost of labour went high and there is going to be a rise of Rs. 25 per cent of chemical fertiliser per bag which is going to raise the cost of production very much.

It has been assured by the Government that in calculating the price of agricultural commodities, the investment and the supervising charges, the rise in cost of living of the producers will also be included.

But in fixing the supporting price of paddy these things were not taken into consideration.

The Andhra Pradesh Government has already recommended Rs. 125 as the support price for a quintal of paddy. I suppose that the Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and other Governments also recommended a higher price than the price fixed by the A.P.C.

I, therefore, appeal to the Government to review the situation and revise the support price as desired by the A P. Government and paddy producers

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled, after Lunch, at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock. .. ..

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (ASSAM) 1980-81—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrajit Yadav.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir: This is the second time that this House is considering the Vote on Account for Assam. I think this provides an opportunity for this august House to consider the serious problems which Assam to-day is facing. Assam and the neighbouring States in that part of our country have been able to get the attention of the entire nation. People feel a lot of concern. The political situation today has become very complicated and very complex.

One of the reasons why people are dissatisfied and becoming impatient, is that this State is one of the most backward States of the country. If you see the *per capita* income of Assam, it is the lowest, but for Orissa. Also, the expenditure incurred in this State during the first four 5-year plans is one of the lowest. To give an example, Assam's *per capita* expenditure in the first 4 plans is Rs. 34 as against Rs. 121-60 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 91-90 in Bihar, Rs. 69-60 in Tamil Nadu, Rs. 105-90 in West Bengal and Rs. 43-70 in Kerala. It is very unfortunate that the people in Assam have a feeling that they are being neglected by the Central authorities in Delhi, and that a due share in the matter of development is not being given to them. Rather, it is being denied to them; and, therefore, they had a very serious grouse against the attitude of the Central Government.

There are certain points to prove this: e g. Assam's share in the total crude oil produced in this country is one-third. At the rate of Rs. 42 per tonne royalty which Assam is being given, they get about Rs. 22 crores. They say Assam, which is producing oil, gets only Rs. 22 crores as revenue, while against that, the royalty given to Barauni on the Assam crude oil is

Rs. 60 crores. They have a very serious grouse about it. Assam is one of the best tea producing States in the country and it produces almost 2/3rd of the tea produced in the entire country. But most of the companies which produce tea in Assam have their headquarters in Calcutta. Out of 756 companies, almost 700 have their headquarters in Calcutta with the result that Assam is losing revenue. From Assam tea, West Bengal gets revenues of about Rs. 42 crores; as against that, Assam gets only Rs. 20 crores. So is the case with the plywood. Forestry is one of the important sources of income for Assam. The yearly income from plywood is about Rs. 80 crores for the whole country. The revenue from plywood is about Rs. 6 crores for Central Government as against that, Assam gets only Rs. 35 lakhs.

Assam has another genuine case. Perhaps Gauhati is the only State Capital—after 33 years of independence which is linked only by metre-gauge with Delhi. This is the only State capital in the whole of the country which has not yet been connected by a broad-gauge railway. This is rightly one of the most important grievances of the people of Assam. Mr. Madhu Dandavate is saying that they started converting it into a broad-gague line, but unfortunately they also could not do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We broad-gauged the railway and we were reduced to narrow-gauge.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: These are certain very important grouses of the people of Assam. Therefore, it is time that when this House is considering the Assam Budget, we should not only go into its technicality —because the Assembly is suspended we should pass the Budget and get out of our national responsibility—but the House should also see that the problems which have been there in this part of the country which are much larger and bigger problems should be solved. The entire region today has a feeling that the Centre is out of touch with the reality, the Centre does not give a sympathetic consideration to their problems. Only spending some money for some developmental purposes does not go with the general feeling of the people.

I remember when these States were being carved. It was said that we want that these small States and the people living in those States must develop their own personality. Today, it is a crisis of personality. People living there have a feeling that their identity their way of life, their personality are in jeopardy. So long as this feeling of mistrust is there, people cannot live with full satisfaction. It is the most important duty of this House to consider it. It should not be left to the Government only. It is not the job of the Central Government only, because of their wrong attitude, being out of touch with the reality, because of the Central Government making a certain issue an issue of prestige, this House should consider it. Therefore, it is high time that this House should take this affair into its hand and try to find a solution to this problem.

I will suggest that this House should constitute a committee of the House and that committee should visit that part of the country and meet people there on the spot. They should try to identify their problems which are agitating the minds of the people in the north eastern zone. Otherwise, this feeling may be there that the Parliament has ignored it in spite of the fact that the people have been approaching the Members of Parliament, have been approaching political parties and the Government. I should again emphasise that one of the most important factors is the economically backwardness of the people living in

Assam and the entire North Eastern zone; removal of that has to be given top priority. Secondly, people have to be taken into confidence; they must have a feeling of involvement that their just share is being given to them; it is very natural. It is not a question of people of one state agitating against the people of another state. For a long time the states had been raising the question: on what basis should the financial allocation be made between the Centre and the States. Those states which were ignored, whose problems were not given priority at certain stages, have to be given now greater priority. Assam and the states in the North-eastern region should be given not only equal treatment; but they should be given more than that; they should be given priority in the allocation of funds and in the setting up of certain industries, of the small scale industries registered in the country, Assam has a very small or meagre share; investment in small scale industries is more than 1200 crores in the country, Assam and the entire north-eastern region, what we call seven sisters, have got only Rs. 12 crores worth of industries. These are genuine feelings and if people raise these things which are genuine, we should not say that it is politics and this is raised by a handful of people. It is not a question of handful of people. You must have read in today's paper that in one state of the north-eastern zone, there were 200 rebels and to control those 200 rebels, 15,000 Army men are being sent. Do these 200 rebels needs 15,000 army men to control them? It is not a question of 200 or 300 rebels or a handful of people. It is a question which is agitating the minds of the entire people in that part of the country. People's emotions are involved. Therefore, the government must take the initiative and solve not only the immediate problems but also the basic problems which concern their economic life, their way of life, their cultural life, and their future. Therefore, I should request the hon. Finance Minister: this question should be taken up as one of the most urgent national issues.

Lastly, I want the Prime Minister to give serious thought to this suggestion. To satisfy the feelings, the emotions of the people will the Prime Minister take up, for sometime, I am not saying for all times, say for one year and will she be in direct charge of the States? It is a question of creating a condition so that people feel confident, we have seen that at one stage one Central Minister was made in charge of a state and I am sure that at that time special attention was given to that state. We have seen here people being given special responsibility for particular states because those states had such problems. This time no Minister will be able to satisfy the feelings of the people. But if the Prime Minister herself takes this responsibility and she looks into these problems, she will be directly in charge of this; she can discuss with the Chief Ministers and others living in those states where there is mistrust. At the same time I should like to express the views that it is not a question of one community against another community; it is not a question of people living in the hill areas versus the plain areas or the people of Assam versus the rest of the country, or the Assamese versus the Bengalis or Gujaratis or Biharis. It is not that question. Everybody in principle has agreed to it that they have to think that they are a part of the whole nation. Our patriotic feelings, our national approach, our national attitude has to get priority over other things. I am sure, people liing in that part of the country are as patriotic as we are. They feel a sense of pride in Indian culture, in India getting stronger and India's prestige getting higher in the world and in the international field. That feeling is there. We should see to it that we should not go on dubbing that it is a parochial thing. If there are parochial elements they must be isolated. But the entire peo-

ple in that region cannot be dubbed as parochial, cannot be dubbed as anfinational, cannot be dubbed that they are taking a narrow attitude. will be a wrong approach.

With these words I request the Government of India to give sympathetic consideration and top priority to the economic development of the region.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत आसाम विनियोग विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हू कि आज आसाम एक प्रकार से जल रहा है, और जब तक आसाम में सामान्य स्थिति पैदा नही होती, जब तक वहा के विभिन्न कम्यूनिटिज के लोगों के बीच सौहार्द और प्रेम का वातावरण पैदा नही होता, तब तक सरकार इस विनियोग विधेयक के द्वारा वहा पर जो कुछ करना चाहती है, उसको उसमें सफलता नही मिल सकती है, सरकार की मंशा फलीभूत नही हो सकती है ।

कल सदन में मैंने प्रतिपक्ष के अपने कुछ बड़े भाइयों के विचारों को सुना, और सदन से बाहर भी प्रतिपक्ष के कई नेताओं के विचारों को पढ़ा । मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हमारे देश का प्रतिपक्ष आसाम की समस्या को उलझा कर उसका कुछ राजनैतिक फायदा उठाना चाहता है । आज आसाम की समस्या एक प्रशासनिक समस्या नही है । इसके साथ देश की अखंडता का सवाल जुड़ा है । वक्त ने सारे देश और विरोधी दल के लोगों के सामने एक चुनौती रखी है कि आसाम के संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय सहमति बनाने के जो प्रयास श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और उनकी सरकार द्वारा किये जा रहे है, वे उनको अपना समर्थन दें और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ताकत दें कि वह आसाम की समस्या को सुलझा सके, ताकि आसाम के लोगों की बेहतरी के लिए काम हो सके ।

संसद् के मंच पर या बाहर सरकार पर तरह तरह के आरोप लगाने से वहां की समस्या का हल नही हो सकता है । मैं विशेषकर माननीय मधु जी से, जिनकी सारी मधुरता अपनी पार्टी के झगड़ों के कारण कटुता में परिणत हो चुकी है, जिसको वह बराबर हम पर निकालते रहते हैं, अटल जी और माननीय जार्ज साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे हम पर आरोप लगाते है कि हम जहां पर शक्ति बरत रहे हैं, हम वहां पर दमन चक्र चलाना चाहते हैं । लेकिन वे इस बात को क्यों भूलते है कि आसाम का जो फोड़ा उनके शासन काल में पैदा हुआ था, उसमें आज इतना मवाद और पीप भर गये है कि सरकार उसपर नश्तर चलाने के लिए बाध्य है ? उसके बिना आसाम की समस्या नहीं सुलझ सकती है । अगर हमने इस फोड़े का आपरेशन नहीं किया, तो हो सकता है कि वह देश के सारे शरीर को अपनी आगोश में जकड़ ले—सारा देश उससे प्रभावित हो सकता है ।

जिस तरह जनता पार्टी ने कई अन्य समस्यायें विरासत में हमारी सरकार को दी हैं, उसी तरह आसाम की समस्या भी उसकी देन हैं । वास्तव में आसाम की समस्या वह नहीं है जो बाहर से दिखाई देती है । यह तो एक षडयंत्र है हिन्दुस्तान को टुकड़ों में बांटने का, जो जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में शुरू हुआ ।

मैं कल माननीय जेठमलानी जी की बातों को सुन रहा था । उन्होंने बहुत बेहतर तरीके से, बहुत जोर के साथ यहां पर भाषण किया और उसमें विदेशी हाथ आन्दोलन में न होने की वकालत की । उसको सुन कर मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ । माननीय जेठमलानी जी तो यहा पर नहीं है, लेकिन अगर उनकी पार्टी के कोई मेम्बर यहां मौजूद हो तो उनके माध्यम से मैं अपनी बात उन तक पहुंचाना चाहता हू कि आज हमें और सारे राष्ट्र को इस बात का शक है कि जिस तरीके से पहले आसाम में और हमारे पूर्वांचल में मिशनरीज वहां की बैकवर्डनेस और गरीबी का फायदा उठा कर नाना प्रकार के षडयंत्र रचते थे उसी के नक्शे कदम पर आर०एस० एस० के लोगों ने भी कुछ विदेशी शक्तियों, जिन अदृश्य शक्तियो कि तरफ कल गृह मंत्री जी ने इशारा किया था, उनके इशारे पर, उन्हीं के नक्शे कदम पर आसाम मे आन्दोलन को चला रहे है और इसे वहा पनपा रहे है : यह तथ्य इस बात से भी साफ होता है कि 1979 मे 19 फरवरी को जब देवरस जी, जो आर०एस०एस० के सरसंघचालक है वहां गए, उसके बाद ही आसाम के आन्दोलन में तीव्रता पैदा हुई । आसाम का आन्दोलन जिस के माध्यम से वहा के कुछ लोग अपनी तकलीफों का इजहार करना चाहते थे । उसको उन्होंने एक टर्न दिया, उसको एक ऐसा झुकाव प्रदान किया जो आज देश के लिए घातक बन गया है । 1979 से पहले आर०एस०एस० का कोई सरसंघचालक तो छोड़िए, उनका कोई कार्यवाहक तक दो बार से अधिक आसाम मे नही गया , पूर्वांचल मे नही गया लेकिन माननीय देवरस जी 1979 में ही तीन चार बड़े लम्बे लम्बे समय तक के लिए आसाम गए और प्रोफेसर राजेन्द्र सिंह जो उनके बाद शायद नम्बर मैं आते है, अटल जी ज्यादा जानते होंगे, वह भी दो बार लम्बे लम्बे समय तक वहां रहे । मिस्टर सुभाष चन्द्र जो वहां के इंचार्ज है उन्होंने तो आसाम मैं एक प्रकार से अड्डा ही जमा लिया । जिस आसाम और पूर्वांचल में आर०एस०एस० के शायद दो या तीन कैम्प तीन साल में लगे थे वहां नौ कैम्प आसाम में 1979 और 80 में लगे । जो वहां नलबारी जिले में एक कैम्प लगा था आर०एस०एस० का उस

कैम्प के बाद उस क्षेत्र में और आन्दोलन बढ़े। वहां पर हिन्दु और मुस्लिम के बीच में आपस में तनाव पैदा करने की कोशिश की गई और एक नया तत्व आसाम के आन्दोलन में उन्होंने पैदा किया। जो आर०एस०एस० का दो राष्ट्र का सिद्धांत है उसी को वहां पर भी इंट्रोड्यूस करने की कोशिश की। वहां बंगाल से आए हुए शरणार्थियों को जिन्होंने भारत में शरण ली थी, जिन को हमारे देश की सरकार ने, हमारे राष्ट्र ने अपनी प्राचीन मान्यताओ और परम्पराओं के अनुसार वहा पर जगह दी थी उन को हिन्दू और मुस्लिम के आधार पर विभक्त करने की कोशिश की गई। आर०एस० एस० का जो अखिल भारतीय कैम्प हुआ उस में एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया जिस मे कहा गया कि बंगाल से आसाम मे आए हुए जो हिन्दू है उनको तो वहां रहने दिया जाय और जो मुस्लिम आए हैं वहां से उन को हटा दिया जाय, उन को फारेनर कह कर बाहर निकाला जाय। उसी के परिणाम में कल जो सुलेमान सेट ने कहा कि वहां पर अल्प संख्यकों का जीवन असुरक्षित हो गया है, वह एक वास्तविकता हैं। उस के बाद अल्पसख्यको में असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा हो गई।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि आर०एस० एस० के लोगो मे, विशेषकर जो भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग हैं उनके दिलो मे इस राष्ट्र के प्रति यदि कुछ भी प्रेम बाकी है कोई भी राष्ट्रीय प्रेम की धडकन उन के दिल मे है तो उन को आर०एस०एस० के वहा इन्वाल्वमेंट की निन्दा करनी चाहिए और जो आम सहमति बनाने का प्रयास केन्द्र की सरकार की तरफ से किया जा रहा है उस मे सहयोग करना चाहिए।

राष्ट्रीय छात्र परिषद का नाम लिया गया है। मैं अपने कम्यूनिस्ट भाइयो की तरफ या अपने लोकदल के भाइयो की तरफ इशारा नही कर रहा हू। उन के भी कुछ अपने वैस्टेड इंटरेस्टस है। कम्यूनिस्ट मार्क्सिस्ट जो हमारा समर्थन कर रहे हैं वह केवल इस धारणा के साथ कर रहे हैं कि इस आन्दोलन को रोकने का जो प्रयास केन्द्रीय सरकार कर रही है, उस मे जो तेजी दिखा रही है यदि उस का साथ वे नही देते हैं तो वे जानते हैं कि बगाल की जनता उनको माफ नही करेगी उनको उखाड कर फेंक देगी। यह उनकी मजबूरी है। हमारे लोक दल के भाई एक नया मोड इस आन्दोलन को दे रहे हैं। यह कह कर उन की भावनाओ को भडकाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि 1962 में चीन के आक्रमण के समय आसाम के जो आदिवासी लोग हैं, जो वहा के मल लोग है उन को छोड कर जो लोग वहा आए हुए हैं वे भाग कर चले जायें। वह भी आन्दोलन को भडकाने की कोशिश कर रहें हैं। वे भी इस मामले मे बराबर के दोषी हैं।

जहां पर विरोध पक्ष का इस प्रकार का असहयोग का रुख है वहां मैं केन्द्र की सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस आन्दोलन को हमें समझना पड़ेगा। इस आन्दोलन के मूल को हमें समझना पड़ेगा। आज हिमालयन रीजन मे चाहे वह हमारा पूर्वांचल हो या और दूसरा क्षेत्र हो, वहां पर अपनी बैकवर्डनेस के खिलाफ आक्रोश है। लोग यह समझने लगे हैं कि हमारा पिछड़ापन दूर होना चाहिए और यदि हम ने उस को दूर करने की कोशिश नहीं की, उस के लिए एक समग्र प्रयास नहीं किया तो निश्चित तौर पर विदेशी ताकते हैं और जो ऐसी ताकते है जिन को राष्ट्र से सरोकार नही, जो अपने स्वार्थो को सिद्ध करना चाहती है, उन को खुल कर खेलने का मौका मिलेगा।

मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि एक अवसर सरकार को मिला है कि हम आसाम के लोगो के उत्थान के लिए पूर्वांचल के लोगो के उत्थान के लिए, जितने भी पिछडे इलाके हैं, आदिवासी इलाके हैं वहा के लोगो के उत्थान के लिए कुछ सोचें और कुछ करें। इसके लिए एक राष्ट्रीय योजना तैयार की जानी चाहिए और कुछ ठोस काम किए जाने चाहिए।

इन शब्दो के साथ एक बार मै फिर माननीय वित्त मत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हू और उनसे निवेदन करता हू कि जो रीजनल इम्बेलेंसेज जगह जगह खडे हो गए है उनको दूर करने के लिए कुछ ठोस कार्यक्रम लागू किए जायें। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah will make a statement regarding some arrests today after the disposal of Assam Appropriation (Second Vote on Account) Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He can do it just now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not now.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us have some respect to rules.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay, Noth-East): Which rule says that? Which rule prohibits the Minister from interrupting a debate and making a statement?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not in the midst of a debate, you know it very well. (*Interruptions*). I cannot introduce anything new in the midst of a debate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the Assam Budget in this House when there is a very explosive situation outside in the whole country, specially in the North-eastern part where the unity and integrity of the country are now at stake.

Sir, I fully agree with my good friend, Shri Chandrajit Yadav's observations that it is necessary that special attention should be paid for the economic improvement of the North-eastern zone and there should be a re-thinking on the Centre-State relations at least so far as the distribution of financial powers is concerned. As a matter of fact, we have been demanding that such a dialogue should start in a proper atmosphere, the imbalances that are now in the federal set up of our Constitution should be rectified as soon as possible and that financial resources should be made available to the State Government to function in a more coordinated manner, in a more effective manner, to improve their conditions. But, Sir, why are we discussing the Assam Budget here today? I cannot but sympathise with the genuine urges and aspirations of the people of that part of the country for their economic improvement, and we want that the whole country should share those urges and aspirations and make coordinated efforts for all-round development of those areas of our country which have remained backward in spite of 33 years of Independence. We have also felt that there have been some cases of discrimination in the distribution of material wealth: The people of the area which is producing the mineral resources are not getting the benefit. This charge is there. But why we are today discussing the Assam Budget in this House? Because a situation has been created here as a result of which it has not been possible to run the administration through the State Government, through the Assembly, and we feel that a sinister agitation has been carried on there to break the country as a result of which the economy of Asssm is today in shambles. No development activity for one year, educational institutions have been closed down and goods are not being allowed to come out. The supply of petrol, about which nobody need say anything, has been stopped. Crores and crores of rupees have been lost not only to the entire country, but particularly to that part of the country also. And now, as a result of the condition of the economy of Assam which is the direct result of the present agitation which is being carried on, the country is also held at ransom.

Therefore, the position is that today this House has to concern itself with the Budget of Assam. We find that the civil administration in Assam is very busy in committing and instigating lawless, violent activities and incidents there. The police force in Assam now provides the striking force of the agitators. The All India Radio, Gauhati centre, is acting as the mouthpiece of the AASU and the Gana Sangram Parishad. We have got copy of a letter from Prof. Hiren Guha, who was assaulted mercilessly the other day because he is against the agitation there, in which he says that the Gauhati station of All India Radio is broadcasting a drama containing scurrilous charges against his wife and family and those who are opposing the movement. The position, therefore, is very serious.

The products of Assam cannot come to the rest of the country. They are stopping them, but significantly our information is that tea has not been stoped, the movement of tea is being allowed from Assam to other parts of the country. The reason is that the tea gardens are owned by that particular community which is liberally financing this movement and activity.

If my information is wrong, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to correct me.

It is said that the movement that is going on in Assam is only for the economic emancipation of the people of that area, but that is not so. Under the garb of fighting for economic emancipation, for economic betterment, they are arrogating to themselves the power of deciding who is a foreigner and who is not. According to us, this plea of foreigners is nothing but a ruse to misguide the Assamese-speaking people who are supporting the agitation, when the real object is to launch a secessionist movement.

The front page news in today's *Hindustan Times* is very significant, and I would request all sections of the House to ponder over this matter. Are we playing with fire in this country? The whole northeastern region is now sought to be put in flames. This is what it says:

> "It is reliably learnt from sources in Bangladesh that two Swedish ships have unloaded 'a sizeable quantity of sophisticated small arms' at Chittagong port. These arms were hidden under heaps of wheat.
>
> "Sources attached to the port said these arms were obviously not meant for Bangladesh military or for any of their forces as any official import of arms need not be hidden under wheat. These sources said these small arms were meant for the extremist and secessionist elements in the Indian North-Eastern region."
>
> "There is a jungle track linking Teliamura and Amarpur with Chittagong port and there is another known hill track linking Mizoram, South-East Tripura and South Tripura *via* Kachlong forest."

Then they have mentioned the route through which illegal arms are being taken inside the various States in the Northeastern region. Mr. Chandrajit Yadav has described several incidents. We see that in the last few months co-ordinated and concerted attempts being made to destabilise that part of the country.

SHRI MAHMOOD HASAN KHAN (Bulandshahr): Has it reached Bangladesh?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Yes, that is the report.

What I wish to emphasize before the hon. Members is that as a result of what is being carried, not only is the economy in doldrums, but a serious human situation has also been created. A large number of people are being assaulted. I was very sorry, when hon. members during the earlier debate did not use even one word of condemnation against the killings that had taken place. Persons who have not committed any crime,—their only crime is that they speak a particular language, profess a particular religion,—are being harassed. Some persons are taking upon themselves the authority, which they cannot possibly possess, of deciding who is a foreigner and who is not, they are taking upon themselves the responsibility, which they cannot have under the Constitution, of deciding who should remain in this country and who should not, they are beating up the people and even those Assamese speaking people who are against the movement are being harassed and beaten up, assaulted and in some cases even killed. The people are forced to flee from Assam to save their lives. This is happening not only with regard to linguistic minorities but the other minorities as well. What is the solution to this problem? How is it to be solved?

Day before yesterday, my leader Comrade Samar Mukherjee placed that document before the House and yesterday Mr. Ram Jethmalani criticised saying that this is something fabricated and he said that USA here in this

pamphlet does not mean the United States of America, he very glibly said that it means the United States of Assam. Do some of our friends here or any person in this country want a separate independent United State of Assam? Therefore, it does not matter whether it is the United States of America or United State of Assam. Let me concede for the sake of argument that Mr. Jethmalani is right, that it is not United States of America. But is he advocating for United State of Assam? He does not mind this circular which is being issued. There are some people who are advocating for this. My submission before the House is, the whole objective behind this movement is cessationist one and today the conflagration is spreading and we find it in Tripura. It is nothing but a conspiracy hatched by a section of the vested interest, who do not want stability in that part of the country; there are also some political elements inimical to the Left Front Government there, who are openly siding, including a section, I am sorry to say, of the party belonging to the hon. Finance Minister, they are demanding President's rule without trying to solve the problems there. When all-party joint peace committees were formed, they participated for one day and now they are not attending these peace committee meetings. I would appeal to all sections of the House, please, let us not play with fire, the future of the country is at stake, the unity of the country is at stake, let us ponder over it. It is a very very serious matter. Let us not today gloat over this. A theory was propounded by Mr. Biju Patnaik that all Bengali-speaking refugees should be settled in West Bengal. We said: What did you do when the Bengali-speaking refugees from Dandakaranya came to West Bengal? He has forgotten that when he was a Minister in the Janata Ministry, the then Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai was strongly against the attempt that was being made to misguide the refugees there, who have been settled there, steps had been taken for their settlement in Dandakaranya, who were brought to West Bengal and tried to settle there, who were cutting down the forests, a very vital resource of the country, indiscriminately, trying to sit on Government land. We would like to know whether any hon. member of this House is of the view that if a particular refugee speaks a particular language he can be settled only in that State in the country where that language is being spoken by the majority? Is this the theory, which any hon. member in this House will propound? Apart from that, already more than 80 lakhs of people, Bengali-speaking people or other people have settled down in West Bengal, who had to come away from East Pakistan, as it was then called. Even after Bangladesh got freedom, you may be aware, there have been people who have been forced to come. Now, is it the contention...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Now from Assam.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am coming to that. Is it the contention that because they speak Bengali language, whatever may be the reason for their coming out—the entire country has to bear the burden—they must be put on West Bengal because the majority of people there are Bengali-speaking people? Is it the theory that is being propounded?

Today, the people from Assam are forced to come away to save their lives. They are not happily coming out. My closest relations are there for hundred years. My grandfather was the first Indian Director of Land Records in Assam. I was born in Assam. Today, I may be treated as a foreigner. My relations may be forced to come out because they may not be able to produce the certificate of birth in the year 1920. If they are forced to come away, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whose responsibility it is to look after them. I am requesting him to kindly tell us that. More than 10,000 people have come

away to West Bengal. They have to be looked after; they have to be given shelter; food has to be provided for them. From where will the money come? Will it be the special responsibility of the State Government of West Bengal? I would like to have a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that he will provide adequate financial relief to those who have been forced to come away from Assam. Let them not drag their feet any longer.

As soon as the new Prime Minister took charge of her office, that very day, a letter was sent by the Chief Minister of West Bengal telling her of the position that is prevailing there and asking her to take adequate steps. For the last so many months, since the agitation started, our Chief Minister has been writing to the Central Government. He wrote to the Lok Dal Prime Minister also at that time, the Caretaker Prime Minister. Repeatedly, an appeal has been made to do something about what is happening in Assam. The effigies of Mr. Jyoti Basu are being burnt every day; his *shradh* ceremony is being held every day. It is written in bold letters on the wall: Foreigners (Indian dogs) go out of Assam. Not a single word of protest and condemnation we have heard here. Is this the way to have Indian unity and Indian integrity? These are very serious matters. I would request the Government not to drag their feet any longer.

The time has come for taking decisive action. Otherwise, we shall go on discussing the Assam Budget, the Assam situation, and the thing will become worse day by day. The only crime of the people there is of their having been settled there as Indian citizens. They will be treated like animals; they will be butchered and assaulted with no protection from them. Therefore, we demand in the highest assembly of this country, let this Government take appropriate steps immediately so that the situation may be saved and this problem may be solved. We are all for a negotiated settlement. We want that the Government should take immediate action for that.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Assam Budget that has been placed before the House by our Finance Minister.

The agony of the country and the agony of the Parliament has been expressed here for the last three days about the situation in north-eastern region and, particularly, about the situation in Assam. The situation as depicted here is vry srious but the exact situation in Assam is far more serious. This was understood by our Leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi. So, immediately after her assumption of the office of Leader of the House she called a meeting of all the Leaders. As far as I can recollect the deliberations as published in the Press, no concrete suggestions had come up at the time from the Leaders of different groups in this House who were called. They were concerned about it and they expressed their concern.

Subsequently she met the student leaders, and in the meeting there, as you know Sir, they placed eight demands but in none of the demands was the real problem of Assam projected. The real problem of Assam is the economic problem, the economic development of the State, and the real problem of the State is that there is regional imbalance.

As regards development, what did they demand? They demanded that those persons who had come from Bangladesh—at that time Eastern Pakistan—should be pushed out and those persons who had come should not be allowed to stay in the State. At that time, no date or year was mentioned by them. I have gone through the different Press reports of that time: nowhere is it mentioned that 1951 is the cut-off point for their consideration.

They demanded another thing which has not been mentioned by any of the Members in this House that no citizenship certificate issued by West Bengal or Tripura should be honoured.

Out of their eight demands, Government of India considered six. On five of them there was consensus. About the sixth demand, it was said that the constitutional provision will have to be followed. They basically agreed on the issues, but they did not arrive at a conclusion at the meeting because they wanted that they should go back and talk to their constituents and then let the Prime Minister know about their decision in the matter.

I presume that the students who participated had a fair mind but those people here—who are doing the backseat driving in the agitational movement in Assam—directed them in a completely different way. They never agreed to the conclusions that were arrived at the meeting. May I ask Mr. Jethmalani to come out and say what type of attitude this is of the students in Assam who had first talked with the Prime Minister and later did not agree to the conclusions arrived at? Certainly, it is known to us. We watched the movement in Assam not only in recent times we were watching the situation since 1952. As you know, it was partitioned because of political reasons and millions of people from eastern Pakistan and western Pakistan came to India. India, when an open heart, welcomed them. Is it not a fact that our friends from western Pakistan who came had a complete economic and physical settlement and those from eastern Pakistan who came to India in millions had to face the worst difficulties and are still continuing to face the worst difficulties? Million of people—Stateless people— are moving from one place to another. Have you watched the movement in Assam in 1960, 1961 and 1962? I had the opportunity to go there and to see the horror. At that time, the General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee Smt. Sucheta Kripalani went there. As a volunteer, I accompanied her to the entire Brahmaputra valley; by boat, by bullock-cart and by other means of transport, we visited. And what had we seen? At that time, the movement was on a linguistic basis. I had seen those atrocities. In a village suppose there were 20 houses of the Bengali-speaking population. Those were marked by charcoal, and the 20 houses were burnt. Ultimately what happened? People from Goreswar—60,000 people—were driven out; people from Cachar were driven out; people from Nowgong were driven out; people from other areas were driven out and killed; ladies were molested. I am quoting a statement made at that time by the wife of a Minister, Mahendra Hazarika. She brought all of us to her house, closed the door and said, "Suchetaji these are my two daughters; please take them to Bengal or to any part of the country and put them in an orphanage; I am an Assami girl, but I hate to mention that; I want that my children should not see all these atrocities; I want my children to be brought up without mention of the name of their father or mother". This is continuing in Assam. But at that time, the great leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, took firm steps. Sometimes, Sir, it is easier to kick up a person than to kick out. Many super leaders in Assam were kicked up. Excuse my mentioning all these things. But this is a fact, this is a record, this is the history. Against those who were preaching communalism and parochialism, Panditji had to take these measures.

Coming to re-distribution of the States, may I ask you to go through the record as to what memorandum was submitted by the people of Assam? Assam is a legendary country. It is called a seven-sister States—all seven small areas combined together is Assam. Today our learned friend Mr. Frank Anthony, is hundred per cent correct when he says that linguistic chauvinism crippled

Assam's economy and divided it into seven different States with two Union Territories. Why has this happened? A group of people want to develop unwanted leadership—by means where there is no love for the nation, where there is no respect for the nation, where there is no respect for the integrity of the country; they want to wreck the whole thing.

In this House also, even today, we see the echo of the same voice in Assam. We had the privilege of hearing Mr. Biju Patnaik, a famous man. We had the privilege of hearing another young leader, Mr. Varma. We had the privilege of hearing Mr. Jethmalani. Do these people know the whole country? I ask them; what has happened to Assam today? Who are the leaders in Assam? Can they boldly say what they want to say? They are having two faces—one face here and the other face there. They are misguiding the whole pepole there I have heard our young friend, Mr. Sangma. According to me, he gave a real broad dimension of the whole thing there. It should be the effort of all national parties to bring them to the mainstream.

15.00 hrs.

What are our so-called national parties doing? They are trying to divide and sub-divide the country on parochial, communal, linguistic and other factors. Yes, they have the result of it. Now, they are trying to find other factors. Yes, they have the restart at least from a part of the State. Sir, I am not trying to make the atmoshere light. We have had the opportunity to see what steps were taken by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He wanted to seriously develop the economy of the entire region of these seven States and much importance was given to it. I would urge on our Finance Minister to solve the economic difficulties of the area by proper planning. If you read the book 'Asian Drama' written by a foreigner, Gunnar Myrdal, there the problems of the entire Asiatic region have been focussed and the political opportunists taking advantage of the economic difficulty and to have their political advantage, they are proceeding in this way. I would ask them not to do it. People of the country will not tolerate it. You will be thrown to the dust and you will go into oblivion and the Bay of Bengal is not very far off from there. A complete liquidation of those parties would be there. Sir, as the time at my disposal is very short, I cannot go into the details of the subject.

Sir, I urge upon the government to take firm measures. But to negotiate with whom? With a completely irresponsible body? They might say that they have got the biggest support in Assam—just like on bankrupt having a zero figure of deposit in the bank giving a blank cheque to everybody, they are giving blank cheques to everybody. We, in the trade unions, do it. In the works, if there is an agitation, that group of workers talks most loudly which has got no support Those who have got maximum support do not talk nonsense. Government of India should find out those missionaries who are responsible for this and those missionaries who represent the people. I would also suggest two more steps. One is this: in the earlier days, region-wise, there was a committee of the Ministers and Chief Ministers —region-wise. It existed in the Eastern Region and to pay more attention to the north-east region as has been voiced by some of the Chief Ministers of different States there it should be revived. Then there should be a Central Minister to look after the economic development, cultural development and also other developments of this area. That the Centre should do. Sir, the development point, for want of time, I could not develop in a broader way.

I thank you for the opportunity you have given me and I repeat that I support the Budget.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK (Anantnag): For the last two days I have been trying to catch your eye to get an opportunity to speak . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You belong to a small group.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: That Group should have its voice heard here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That will be considered.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-east): This is a vote on account of the Assam State and is being moved by Shri R. Venkataraman. Much of the issues of Assam that are being discussed here to-day are political. I do not know how long the Minister is going to last for. I have seen some posters in Tamil Nadu of the Youth Congress asking for his removal. So I do not know. But I personally hold him in high esteem...

AN. HON. MEMBER: That is our domestic matter.

ANOTHER HON. MEMBER: It is irrelevant here.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY. Sir, there are so many Speakers in the House. There should be only one speaker at a time. The question, therefore, is what is true and what is not . . . (*Interruptions*)

Again interruptions are taking place. There will be retaliation from my side too. I have asked you to maintain order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are interruptions only when they get up to make.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There are so many things said which are found to be untrue later on. For example, I would say something which might not directly apply to Assam. To illustrate my point, look at the level of the debate that the country is having to-day. For example during the Assembly Elections, a constant charge was made that the gold in the country had been depleted. Particularly, the gold that was accumulated during China War and Pakistan War had been disbursed and sold away by the Janata Government.

Yesterday there was a question in Parliament. The Finance Minister said that this gold was not touched at all but it was the gold which was confiscated by the Customs which was sold. This was what he said. In the Campaign they say one thing and when you pin down the Government, they say something else. The same thing is true with regard to Assam. I would say that this does not bear the test of facts. Now why the situation brewing? The situation is brewing over a number of years. It had been brewing long before 1951 in one sense. What we have to consider today is how to get out of this situation. That is what the Members on the other side are now addressing themselves too. I am sorry to say that some Members are taking up the belligerant attitude towards the movement On all account it has not received widespread support or unanimous support. The question therefore is what we do? Mr. Chatterjee says that not one word has been spoken when attacks are being made on one linguistic group, that is, the Bengalis. In Assam there are not only Bengalis but there are non-Assamese also; there are Madrasis and Beharis also in a very large group. I would ask him as to why he goes on hammering on Bengalis.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now-a-days they are not called Madrasis but are called Tamilians

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In this part of the country, they have

been known as Madrasis. In the North they are called Madrasis. You are a new person to this part of the world. I am older here. In South of India they are known as Tamilians. In Madras you are called a Tamilian. What I say is: why Mr. Chatterjee goes on hammering on the Bengalis? Because he is not interested in the solution of the Assam problem. He is only interested in obtaining some political gain for his party which rests unfortunately on one linguistic group in that State. That is why I say we have to consider this as National framework. The Home Minister's speech yesterday was completely arrogant—arrogance for power. That we can see. It was an utter disappointment for those of us who thought that some way would be found. We see from the papers that Government thinks that the time for negotiation is over. Then what is the meaning of negotiated settlement? (*Interruptions*). This kind of attitude is taken, then what will happen to the elements who are leading the movement? They will lose that movement. That movement will go into the very hands which we wanted to prevent it from going into. (*Interruptions*) The Home Minister must correct his statement. It has appeared in all the papers to-day. The headline is 'Time for negotiation is over; Time for strong action'. That is the kind of headline which we are seeing to-day. That is why I say that the Finance Minister on behalf of the Home Minister must correct that statement and say 'we are ready for negotiation'. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): This is a wrong statement; it is a false statement. The Prime Minister has said this morning that the invitation is open. It is for them to come to the negotiating table any moment

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-west): That is not right. She did not say that the invitation is open. She said that anybody is welcome.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What does that mean? I also know English. What does that mean?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If you want to come on your own you are welcome.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I say that this is an incorrect statement. You look to the records.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I have seen the record. Perhaps he does not know.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I know English better than you do.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jethmalani, he is a professor and he knows better English than you.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Sir, I have been patient all the time but I cannot allow wrong statements to be made without protest.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The whole controversy can come to an end. Let the Minister say that the invitation is open.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has said that he has seen only in newspapers.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I would beg of the hon. Members to listen to what I am saying. It is not what I heard the Minister say.

Sir, the question is what people of Assam are going to hear. They are not going to hear the tape-recorded version of the proceedings in the House. They are going to see what the newspapers are printing and that is what the newspapers have reported. I say that what has appeared in the newspapers is a very very dangerous philosophy. This is very dan-

gerous to the unity of this country. Therefore, it needs repetition over and over again on the part of the Home Minister to clarify the thinking of the government. It is all the more necessary for the government to repeat that they want a negotiated settlement.

Now, Sir, the question is that the negotiated settlement should be with or without pre-conditions. I would say to the Assam leaders that they cannot insist on 1951 as pre-condition. It is impossible. I say cut off date is a meaningless issue and fifty lakh foreigners is an enormous humanitarian problem. Obviously we cannot do the way they want. But at the same time we have to accept that the economy of the area has been very much disrupted. The composition of the area has been arbitrarily altered. Therefore, some *via media* has to be found and that is only through negotiations.

Unfortunately, Sir, that kind of attitude is not there. Government has also pre-conditions. They have put people in jail. They have sent the Army there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your contribution?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, you are not a High Court judge here. You are Deputy Speaker of the House. I am not pleading before you. As a Member of the House I am making my point.

Therefore, I would like to say that the obvious thing for both sides is to drop their pre-conditions. They should come to the table without pre-conditions. I would say that the Assam students should give up insistence on 1951 but I would also say that the Army be withdrawn and people be released.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: No. No. You cannot withdraw the Army and allow the bulls to have free play.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, the wild charges which are being made about CIA and RSS should not be made without being substantiated. Are we repeating here the charge made by Senator Moynihan that Mrs. Gandhi took money from CIA. The Chair should tell the hon'ble Members to have some minimum sense while trading these charges. Either they produce evidence to show that CIA or RSS were behind it or they should not say any such thing at all. So, what we have to do is that we have to get them round at the table, make them sit, argue the thing out, and argue it out till a solution is found. Mrs. Gandhi once said, I am willing to sit every day; she has not said that since then; maybe it was only in her mind. What I say is that the Government should come out saying that we are for a negotiated settlement without any sort of preconditions. It is not enough to say 'negotiated settlement' but we must say 'negotiated settlement without any pre-conditions'. That is what is required. I would also appeal to the students and the Assamese people there that they should also give up any insistence on 1951. The humanitarian problem has to be kept in mind and some solution has to be found for it. That is the only way we can solve this problem. Adopting any other kind of attitude would just be playing into the hands of extremist elements in Assam and it will only put the country's unity in danger. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri C. T. Dhandapani, you will have three minutes.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Sir, my party was not called to take part in the discussion yesterday. I don't know whether it was deliberate or not...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing deliberate; it would not have been done deliberately. To err is human; you know that.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Anyway, Sir, I am happy to take part in

this Debate because the Vote on Account of Assam is being discussed. The trouble which prevails now in Assam is due to the economic backwardness of that State. It is well-established that some vested interests, parties and groups have been instigating various troubles in Assam. But on the other hand we must also try to find out the socio-economic conditions of the people who are living in Assam. It has been stated that the condition of the people is poor in many ways. It has been stated inside the House as well as outside that the interests of the State have been neglected for the past so many years, their interests were not looked after either by the State Government or by the Central Government. The simple reason was this. They have been secluded for some reason or other for all these years. The present trouble has not erupted all of a sudden; it is a long process. And I must say that the Assamese people are valiant people; they faced two aggressions from the Burmese. because two times the Burmese attacked Assam. Of course in 1962 the Chinese attacked Assam. The simple reason was, knowing the fertility of the Assam State, they wanted to conquer that State, to avail of the fertility of the State. Economic condition and unemployment problem has created some misunderstanding in the minds of the Assamese people against others. They have a just grievance against the Governments. There is a simple reason for it. In the matter of Railways, there is no broad gauge railway line at all. All are only metre gauge lines. There are no higher institutions for post-graduate studies in that State. In regard to the hill tribes who are living in Assam, once they come out of Assam, they are not considered as hill tribes. They cannot get any opportunity outside Assam. So far as the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people are concerned they are considered to be a privileged section. But as far as the people living in hill areas in the north-eastern sector are concerned I must say that thye are not at all being considered as hill-tribe in the matter of appointments and getting admissions into the educational institutions and so on.

My next point is this. Our learned Finance Minister is sitting here. The Gadgil formula is being followed. Persistently the Government has been insisting upon the implementation of the Gadgil Formula. The Gadgil formula is against the interest of smaller States, States with lesser population. This only helps the bigger States. The Central Government is following the programme of family planning in order to curb human production, but at the same time, the plan allocations and finances are being given on the basis of population. This is very unfair. Actually, this deprives the smaller States. There may, of course, be some special programmes for the hilly areas, but I would suggest that the overall allocations should be made on the basis of backwardness.

Thirdly, mention has been made here of the problems which erupted in regard to elections and other things. In one particular constituency, more than 45,000 voters were enrolled. The Assamese objected to that and elections could not take place not only in one parliamentary constituency, but in 11 more parliamentary constituencies. No Assamese Member is here to voice their grievances

AN HON. MEMBER: Shri Laskar is here.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: He is a Minister and a silent spectator; he cannot speak.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Two more members are also there.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: But anyhow, this happened. I must thank the Prime Minister and the Home Minister for the initiative which they took to bring some normalcy in that region. But the leaders, who are leading the agitation in Assam are so adamant; they want that their demands should be accepted and implemented

immediately. One leader has come out saying that they want three D's; detection, deletion and deportation. They say that it is their final demand.

First, we must find out the root cause of all this problem. Our Bengali and other friends were discussing communal and linguistic problems. The question is: why did the Assamese go to this extent? What was the reason? Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has rightly said that in various States, in Delhi, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and other States, various religious and linguistic minorities are living; even in West Bengal some people belonging to minority classes are living. But why do the Assamese alone take this decision to oppose against the non-Assamese in their State? What was the real reason? The reason should be found out and placed in this House by the Government It should be found out whether it is a grievance of the Assamese or something else, or some forces which are against the interest of the national unity and integration are behind it. The Central Government should place all these facts before the House.

We have heard also about their demand for separation. Actually, I do not think, Assamese will demand separation from India. The first party which demanded separation was our party. We wanted a separate Dravidistan consisting of four States, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. We wanted a separate State in those days, cut off from North India. But in 1962 we saw a danger to this country during the Chinese aggression. Our late lamented leader, Anna, gave up this idea and openly came out with a statement that we give up this demand of a separate Dravidistan. The simple reason was that we saw in that danger to the very integration of the country. From 1962 onwards, we never repeated that demand. Not only that, if any force in Assam or any other region raises the bogey of separation, the DMK will be second to none in opposing that demand. But at the same time, in order to solve this problem, I would suggest a formula. The Prime Minister should constitute a committee of all political parties, including the student leaders—All Assam Students' Union and the Gana Sangram Parishad and other political parties. It seems there are 11 political parties. Their leaders should be included. A national council should be formed immediately, under the chairmanship of our Prime Minister. This council should alone look into the affairs of the Assam in future, at least for another 6 months or one year. This council should look into the grievances of the Assamese people, and at the same time consider whether minorities should be deported or not.

As far as the cut-off year is concerned, our party's view is that it is not workable; it cannot be worked out. Whether it is acceptable to Assamese people or not, my personal view is that this issue should not be raised. People who are living there, unless they are really foreigners—i.e. Nepolese etc.—should not be deported. Indians who are there already should not be sent back.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: So many Nepalese are also Indians.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: With these words, I support the Demands for Grants, Vote on Account moved by hon. Finance Minister.

श्री कमलामिश्र मधुकर (मोतिहारी) उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारी पार्टी ने असम की समस्या को जिस रूप मे समझा है उस को हमारे नेता ने अपने भाषण मे कहा है, मै उस को दोहराना नही चाहता हू । मै इस बात से सहमत हू कि यह समस्या अत्यन्त गम्भीर है और देश की एकता के लिये, देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के लिये एक गम्भीर खतरा है—इस बारे मे कोई दो मत नही है । कुछ पार्टिया जरूर इस बात से अपना उल्लू सीधा करना चाहती है, लेकिन हमारी पार्टी और हम लोग उस के खिलाफ है । आप सब और हम भी यह जानते है कि कुछ विदेशी शक्तिया, जिन की चर्चा सदन मे भी हुई है, ये तमाम काम करा रही है और केवल असम मे ही नही, दूसरी जगहों से भी हमारे पास आ रही है, जिन से देश की एकता को बरबाद करने की कोशिश हो रही है, उन लोगों का प्रयास है कि ऐसी प्रवृत्ति सारे देश मे बढे जिस से हमारा यह देश छिन्न-भिन्न हो जाय ।

इस बारे मे हम रूलिंग पार्टी के साथ है, इस सदन के साथ है कि हमारी एकता किसी भी कीमत पर भंग नही होनी चाहिये । लेकिन

फिर भी यह जरूर समझना चाहिये कि पिछले 30 वर्षों के अन्दर ऐसी कौन सी ताकतें थीं जो असम के विकास में बाधक थीं । केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार और कांग्रेस पार्टी की ओर से कौन से ऐसे कदम उठाये गये जिन से असम की समस्याओं को सुलझाने में मदद मिली हो ? एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि असम की आर्थिक स्थिति और पिछड़ेपन का लाभ उठा कर ये तमाम शक्तियां काम कर रही हैं । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज भी असम में क्यों 27 प्रतिशत लोग ही पढ़े-लिखे हैं, बाकी तमाम लोग निरक्षर हैं—ऐसी स्थिति कैसे पैदा हो गई ? असम की आबादी का 90 प्रतिशत आज भी खेती पर निर्भर करता है और वहां की खेती भी पंजाब की खेती नहीं है, हरियाणा की खेती नहीं है, बहुत पिछड़ी अवस्था में है । खेती का विकास क्यों नहीं किया गया, ऐसी स्थिति क्यों पैदा नहीं की गई जिस से वहां की खेती में तरक्की हो सकती थी, खेती का आधुनिकीकरण जहां तक भी सम्भव हो सकता था, वह करना चाहिये था, लेकिन आज तक ऐसा क्यों नहीं हुआ ? वहां की प्राकृतिक सम्पदा का तेल और चाय को छोड़ कर, उद्योगों के लगाने में सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं हुआ । अगर वहां पर उद्योग खोले जाते, तो सम्भव था कि वहां के लोगों की पर-कैपिटा इन्कम में तरक्की होती और ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न होती । मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा क्यों नहीं हुआ ? पिछली सरकार के गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि असम की अर्थ व्यवस्था को तीन ढंग से लूटा जाता है । एक तो यह कि वहां की जो प्राकृतिक सम्पदा है, उस की रायल्टी का सवाल है, तेल या चाय के टैक्स का सवाल है—उस को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हल नहीं किया और उस के हल न करने से वहां के आर्थिक विकास में बाधा पैदा होती गई, जो कि आज एक मुख्य कारण बनी हुई है । इस पर क्या नहीं ध्यान दिया गया । मैं आप को बताऊं कि आसाम के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर जी ने यह कहा था कि हमारे यहां के जो साधन है, जो रिसोर्सेज है, वे बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बाहर चले जाते हैं और इस ओर उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार को ध्यान दिलाया था । उन्होंने तेल की रायलटी बढ़ाने के लिए कहा था और यह भी कहा था कि चाय पर सेल्स टैक्स बढ़ा कर आसाम को फायदा उठाने दिया जाए । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन बातों पर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया और अब यह कहा जाता है कि वहां पर पृथकतावादी शक्तियां काम कर रही है । इस के लिए ग्राउन्ड किस ने बनाई ? आज यह कहा जाता है कि वहां पर सी० आई० ए० और आनन्द मार्गी काम कर रहे है । इस के लिए ग्राउन्ड किस ने बनने दी । हमारा कहना यह है कि सरकार की जो पूंजीवादी नीति रही है, वही इसका कारण है । कांग्रेस सरकार हो या जनता सरकार ये पूंजीवादी नीति चलाती रही और पूंजीवादी विकास होने पर इस तरह की समस्याएं पैदा होती है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हिन्दुस्तान विकास का काम नहीं हुआ है । लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि कुछ इलाकों का विकास हुआ है और कुछ इलाके पिछड़े रह गये है । किसी इलाके में अधिक विकास हुआ है और किसी में कम विकास हुआ है । बहुत सारे ऐसे इलाके है, जिनको पिछड़ा इलाका बताया गया है लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन के लिए आप ने क्या किया । आप खुद इस चीज को जानते है । यहां पर श्री केदार पांडे मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं । वे जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां चम्पारन को बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका माना गया है लेकिन वहां पर कोई भी उद्योग नहीं खुल रहा है । वहां अगर विद्रोह होता है तो कोई कहेगा कि यह कम्युनिस्ट करा रहे है । ऐसा कहने में काम नहीं चलेगा इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आसाम के अधिक विकास में जो बाधाएं हैं, उन को दूर किया जाए । अगर आसाम के पिछड़ेपन को दूर नहीं किया गया तो राजनीतिक तौर पर समस्या का हल हल नहीं हो सकता है । बिना वहां का आर्थिक विकास किए काम नहीं हो सकता है । इसी सदन में कई बार हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ने यह कहा था कि आनन्द मार्गी और सी० आई० ए० के एजेन्ट देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में जा कर काम कर रहे हैं और देश की एकता को खतरे में डाल रहे हैं लेकिन उस वक्त सरकार ने उन की बात को अनसुनी कर दिया । उस वक्त उस की बात को नहीं सुना गया और अब रोना रो रहे है कि आसम में ये गड़बड़ी पैदा कर रहे है ।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूं अभी पेट्रीयेट अखबार में आसाम के लिए नई आर्थिक योजना के बारे में निकला है । वह बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी योजना है लेकिन वह योजना कब प्रकाशित हुई ? यह योजना तब बनाई गई जब आसाम आग में जल रहा है ।

इसी तरह से आप यह देखें कि आसाम बाढ़ नियंत्रण की कई योजनाएं है लेकिन उन पर काम नहीं हुआ है । ब्रह्मपुत्र से जो बाढ़ आती है क्या उस को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कोई खास काम किया गया ? बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाये और आसाम की तरक्की के लिए क्या किया गया । जब तक उन योजनाओं को पूरा नहीं किया जाएगा और उन पर काम नहीं होगा तब तक आसाम की तरक्की नहीं होने वाली है । आसाम के इलाके में जितने बिजली के साधन है उन का उपयोग नहीं किया गया । वहां पर हाई-डिल पावर हो सकती है । उस के लिए आपकी ओर से कौन सी कार्यवाही की गई है ? मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि जो योजना बनी हुई है वह भी खटाई में पड़ी हुई है । हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बात पर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि वहां पर बिजली की जो परियोजनाएं है उन को लागू किया जाए । और उनको लागू किया जाएगा, तो पूरे नार्थ-ईस्ट रीजन को बिजली प्राप्त हो सकती है । इसी तरह से वहां पर कोयले की खाने है लेकिन उन का सही इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है । उन खानों की तरक्की के लिए आप योजनाएं बनाएं और आसाम में विकास के कार्यक्रमों में तेजी लाए

क्योंकि आसाम पिछड़ा इलाका होने के कारण जो समस्या आज वहां पर उत्पन्न हो गई है उस की बुनियाद यही है। वहां पर जो आर्थिक पिछड़ापन है, वही पृथकतावादी शक्तियों को बल देता है और आज जो वहां आग लगी हुई है, वह फैलती जा रही है जिससे देश की एकता को खतरा पैदा हो गया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि देश की एकता कायम रहनी चाहिए। जाति के नाम पर या धर्म के नाम पर जो एक दूसरे को कत्ल करने की योजना बन रही है, वह नहीं बननी चाहिए। आज जो खतरा आसाम में पैदा हो गया है, वह सारे देश में न फैल जाए, इस का मुझे डर है। आज यह फैलता जा रहा है, वह मंत्री जी ने कल आसाम के बारे में बोलते हुए कुछ बातों को उठाया था। कुछ हद तक हम उन से सहमत हैं लेकिन एक प्रवृत्ति, जिस के बारे में श्री राम जेठमलानी जी ने बताया था, जो पैदा हो रही है, उस प्रवृत्ति को जरूर कुचल देना चाहिए और जनता की राय ले कर देश की एकता को कायम रखना चाहिये। जाति के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर या इलाके के नाम पर राष्ट्रीय एकता भंग न हो। हम चाहेंगे कि वित्त मंत्री जी आसाम की आर्थिक समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए कदम उठाएं और वहां पर उद्योगों को बढ़ाने में और बेकारी की समस्या को दूर करने में अपनी शक्ति लगाएं और आसाम का आर्थिक विकास करें। और हमारी पार्टी के लोगों और दूसरी पार्टी के लोगों को साथ लेकर आप आगे बढ़ें। असम का खतरा सारे देश का खतरा है। असम का खतरा देश के खंडित होने का खतरा है।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, just now it was stated in the House that the Government had stated that the door to negotiation was closed. Yesterday we were present here. The Home Minister was very clear and the Prime Minister also made it clear that the mind of the Government was open for negotiations and dialogue with the leaders of the agitation in Assam. The time is such that any emotional approach to this problem will not lead to any solution. When the leaders of the AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad met the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, they put forward eight demands for the solution of the problem: (i) detection and deportation of foreign nationals (ii) deletion of the names of foreign nationals from the electoral list (iii) prevention of inclusion of names of foreign nationals in future electoral rolls (iv) protection of borders to detect infiltration (v) identity cards with photographs for voters (vi) removal of constitutional safeguards (vii) Government of Assam should be authorised to reject certificates issued by West Bengal and Tripura Governments (viii) authority to state Government to grant citizenship.

Out of the eight demands, the Government were good enough to accept the first five demands. When there is difference in approach in any problem, everybody starts from the agreed basis. The agreed basis is the five points in the demand to which the Prime Minister had agreed. Three demands remain to be discussed. Some of the Members from the Opposition were trying to say: invite them to come and start negotiations; they will take the responsibility.

Once we start from an agreed basis—we had an agreed basis and five demands have been accepted—it will be easy to reach a solution. The problem is to define: who are foreigners? There are in Assam people from Orissa. Yesterday I got a report: the nose of a Oriya woman was cut in Dibrugarh because she did not pay money to some people who went and asked her to pay money. We should really define what is the concept of foreigners. You can divide them into three categories, once we start discussing it. People who have gone to Assam from other States, are they to be considered as foreigners? From all the states of India there are people who had gone to Assam. Secondly, at the time of partition many persons from East Bengal came and settled in Dandakaranya, in Orissa and in other places also. We do not consider them as foreigners, Many of them have settled in Assam. I hope they are not considered as foreigners. I was looking into the SRC report. It is dealt with there. People who were invited to come from East Bengal, Bangladesh refugees were there and they were told:

if you say you are Assamese speaking, we want to increase the percentage in Assam and so we shall consider you as a citizen. Those people are in the second category. The third category are people who are infiltrators from Bangla Desh. As the Government had stated, once the negotiations start on the basis of the accepted five demands, it will be easy to solve the problem. They say that there are four million foreigners. I have given the three categories of people. Difficulties will be minimised once you start negotiations. It will not be four million. There are people from other states: refugees from Bangla Desh who came from 1947 onwards and then infiltrators from Bangla Desh. Therefore, the problem will be minimised.

I will ask the entire House including the Opposition—who are siding the infiltrators, Assam students and G.S.P.? Well we are not negotiating with any foreign country. We are negotiating with others. Indian Union and Assamese are part of India. Therefore, it is better no time should be lost. It is better that AASU G.S.P. and the leaders of the parties who are supporting them should have negotiations to settle this matter

This is a very delicate and complicated problem. It is no use having any emotional outburst on such a national problem. My appeal to all the legislators is as the doors of Government are open they will see that the situation in Assam is settled amicably to the satisfaction of all.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): The hon. Minister has approached the House for a second Vote on Account with respect to Assam. But this second vote on Account cannot be considered apart from the present turmoil and the carnage that has hit this part of our country *viz.*, Assam. Indeed there is the legitimate grievance about economic backwardness. The economic question is there. But it is most unfortunate that the present disturbances in Assam as the people in Assam also have to realise, are only further aggravating this economic situation. According to one calculation the country is suffering nearly Rs. 300 crores per month as a result of the present disturbances in Assam. The economy of the nation and the economy of Assam itself is suffering a considerable damage. I will appeal to the hon. Minister to let the nation know through this House the extent of damage that is being caused to the nation and also to Assam as a result of these disturbances. He should also let us know how this colossal loss that is taking place has been taken care of in the financial allocations he has now placed before the House. But it is not merely the question of the damage that is being caused to the economy that has to be considered. The present unfortunate movement has travelled far beyond the original objective of detecting the so called foreign nationals and eliminating their names from the electoral rolls. The movement has not assumed dangerous strains vifi., anti-muslim, anti-minorities anti left and anti-Indian, thereby threatening the unity and integrity of our country.

In the name of detecting foreign nationals heinous crimes are being committed on the minorities, particularly the Muslims. I need hardly take up the time of the House by narrating all those instances. To give only one instance, we have a horrible account of the holocaust that descended upon the minorities, with Muslims as the principal target, in the Barpeta and the Nelbari Division.

The hon. Minister wants us to vote the allocations he has asked for under the Head of Police. But here we are pained to find the Police complicity, which is far more blatant. In

many villages, for example, scattered in the Berpeta and Nalbari Divisions, we have repeated complaints of the protected umbrella that the agitationists have under the Assam battalion. In all these Divisions we have the complaints that the police enter the villages first and threaten and intimidate the villagers and then they are followed by these so-called agitationists who commit loot, arson and other henious crimes. The entire civil administration is so much in league with the agitators that *The Statesman*, Delhi issue, of 1st May, 1980, very correctly says:

> "Never before had there been an agitation in which the local administration had got so deeply involved with officials literally taking orders from the agitators."

I may here give only one instance. When the Government decided to introduce rationing in kerosene, the then Chief Secretary instructed his officers to visit AASU office and discuss the modalities with leaders there and take instructions from them. When such is the situation, strange demands are being made for the withdrawal of the Army. I must impress upon the Government that on the contrary there should be greater and greater involvement of the CRP, BSF and the Army in order that not only the rights, life, honour and property of all are protected but also for restoration of the normalcy in the condition in Assam.

Now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must here specifically refer to some false propaganda that is going on and which is giving more and more incitement and provocation to the conditions in Assam. An impression is being created that the Assamese language, the Assamese culture is in danger, of being swamped by others. What do the figures say? I request the House to consider those figures. According to the census figures of 1901, the Assamese-speaking people were only 22 per cent but by 1971, this figure had risen to 61 per cent. We are being told about the Bengali speaking people. In 1901, the Bengali speaking people in Assam were 48 per cent. According to the 1971 census, their figure had declined to 19.88 per cent.

All sorts of propaganda is let loose. We are told that there is a threat that the area which has got the Muslim minority will be turned into a Muslim majority area. That is the poisonous and venomous propaganda that is going on. And the hon. Member, Shri Ram Jethmalani, yesterday was so eloquent about it giving all sorts of incitements and provocations. But the figures tell us a different point of view altogether.

The districts into which infiltration from Bangladesh is said to have taken place are mainly Golpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Nowgong. And the census figures of 1961 and 1971, however, show a decline in the percentage of the Muslim population in these districts. In Golpara, for example, in 1961 the Muslim population was 43.32 per cent. By 1971 it declined to 42.25 per cent. In Kamrup it was 29.36 per cent in 1961, and it declined to 28.93 per cent in 1971. In Darrang, in 1961 it was 19.33 per cent and it declined to 16.19 per cent in 1971. In Nowgong the Muslim population was 41.24 per cent in 1961 and it declined in just one decade to 24.40 per cent. In the face of such facts, we have the false propaganda that is going on fanning the fires of the agitation over there. It is rightly pointed out in this House that the unity and integrity of the country is at stake and therefore, I must appeal to the entire House for restraint and to see the facts as they are.

I have moved certain cut motions because I am not satisfied with the weak-kneed policy of the Government. One of my cut motions refers to the failure of the Government to take firm measures in this matter of agitation and I must urge upon the Government to do the same.

Sir, before I conclude, I must say that the question of economic backwardness has to be properly tackled. The socio-economic indicators and the gravity of the situation are very clear. We have already been told that the *per capita* income in Assam is the lowest but for Orissa. The *per capita* consumption of electricity in Assam is only 24 per cent while the all-India average for 1974-75 is 89.4 per cent.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Units.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Yes. The percentage of villages electrified in Assam—look at the low percentage—is hardly 6 per cent. I do not now have the time to compare it with the percentages in other States. There are several other Socio-economic indicators. Give me some more time to place them before the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Better luck next time.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: In the promise that next time again you will call upon me.

I may conclude, however, saying that there is the serious question of the economic backwardness. Tea, for example, is an important wealth of Assam. Nearly 25 to 30 per cent of the tea consumed in the world comes from Assam, but Assam does not have a single tea marketing centre. These are matters to be considered. We have to move and see for a rapid economic development of the State. At the same time, Sir, I conclude by urging upon the Government to see that every firm step is taken in the matter of these unfortunate disturbances in order to save the unity and the integrity of our nation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There are the proceedings of the Lok Sabha wherein the Home Minister has spoken. You may check up. At page 1144 he has said, "The time for negotiation is already gone."

PROF. N. G. RANGA: But what about the Prime Minister's statement this morning? This is the latest. Why harp upon that? This is what we should accept now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I fully agree with you, but I want to point out that the Home Minister and the Prime Minister always talk in two different voices. I do not know whether it is pre-arranged or whether it is an accident.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK (Anantnag): The discussion has been going on for the last two days with regard to the situation that has come up in Assam which is burning. We are discussing in this House the rights of the respective family members, when our first concern should have been to save the house rather than divide it between the partners. The issue has been projected in a form that was not warranted by the present circumstances.

Firstly I have not been able to understand the problem itslf, what the Assam problem is. I do not think any Member has so far clarified it. Some speakers have said that it is a problem of a backward State, of persons who have been ignored in economic and other developments, against whom some discrimination has been made, or who have been forgotten even after independence so that they have not marched along with other Indians in achieving progress and going ahead with dignity and honour. Some friends have pointed out that it is a question of foreigners in Assam, but none has so

far identified who foreigners in Assam are. I have tried my level best to understand the problem, and I feel that each and every Member here must be facing the same difficulty in understanding it. None has able to so far convince us as to who are the foreigners in Assam, whether those are foreigners who have migrated to Assam from north-east or from other areas, during the period of partition or even before partition or even after partition or those who have settled there with the process of time. None has been able to convince us whether those persons who have to be so identified there have to be dubbed as foreigners.

There has been a chunk of population that moved down to Assam during the period when partition was effected. Immediately after partition a chunk of population migrated from East Pakistan, mostly Muslims to Assam. There were Assamese first who had migrated to Bengal. Then, due to influx and bitter situation that arose, they had to migrate back to their homeland, that is, Assam. It is thereby we find that there arose a situation as to how to deal with a chunk of population that had migrated from East Pakistan to Assam, specially of Muslims. At that time, there arose an issue between the Government of Pakistan and the Government of India which ended in what we call and term as Nehru-Liaqat Ali Pact under which those persons who had migrated from East Pakistan, at that time, were accepted as Indian citizens.

Not only that. Thirty years have passed. Those are now settled as citizens of Assam even under the law of our land, even under our own Constitution. Those persons who have settled there for the last 30 years have now grand-daughters and have become grand-father. They have by the law of our land, by our own Constitution, became citizens of India. So, there is no authority left to us to treat them as foreigners. They are there by an act of law; they are there by an act of agreement; they are there by an act of Constitution. So, if we are to call them as foreigners I do not see who is left there whom we can call an Indian. What about the persons who might have migrated from Punjab to Assam, the persons who might have migrated from Delhi to Assam? How are we to call those persons? How are those persons to be treated? So, there is an anomaly to call those persons as foreigners. If these persons are not foreigners. If somebody starts this movement, this agitation, and carries on with it, by calling these Indians as foreigners, I do not see any reasons why it should be supported. They have to be treated as enemies of the country. They are traitors who are instigating and agitating for the removal of those persons who are there by the law of our land, by our own Constitution and by the rights that are granted to them under the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact.

Secondly, the agreement that has been signed between Nehru and Liaqat Ali is not binding on Assamese alone. It is binding both on India and Pakistan. We cannot change the process of history. We cannot do away history as we cannot do away with with the partition that was effected.

16.hrs

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL *in the Chair*]

They are the repercussions of partition. We accepted partition as a *fait accompli* for millions of our people and so we accepted the die-hards back. The hundreds that flowed in from Pakistan to India or from India to Pakistan were treated as Indian citizens or Pakistani citizens in their respective countries.

The second point is that those persons who are agitating that they are foreigners are those persons

who are committing acts of treason because such action is not in any way helpful now. After the lapse of 30 years, they want to create such conditions where the whole of India will be disintegrated. This movement will spread throughout India and creat such a situation on linguistic and religious basis that, while we are talking of controlling Assam now, we will then have to see whether India exists or not. That would be the situation created—that of chaos and confusion.

I think our friends over here should seriously consider what is the problem. If it is the backwardness of Assam or the exploitation or such treatment meted out to the Assamese, we could have sat together to find solutions to the problem. But where the existence of Assam and the whole of India is at stake, what is the problem before us at the present time? We see there is bullet-shelling going on and we see that all law and order machineries are absolutely gone. Then we see that even our Police and Intelligence have become instruments in the hands of foreigners or the so-called Indian leaders who are championing the cause of Assam. They are not Indians they are equally traitors and they are equally foreigners, who are instigating lakhs of innocent people of Assam to rise, not to achieve an objective but to create a situation which Government of India would have to face, and the whole country would be burning as a result of that attempt.

Now Sir, the second point I would like to raise is that certain friends have stated here that we must make all attempts for a negotiated settlement. I fully agree, but a negotiated settlement for what? Let them show what is the problem for which we have to sit around a table. Is it a negotiated settlement to create a process of dis-integration for India or is it a negotiated settlement to solve a problem where thre is none? Now the only problem that is left at the present moment is how to create those conditions whereby we can have normalcy in Assam. Now, certain friends have said, 'why the Army?' When there is no law and order there, when the machinery has failed and everything has gone beyond our power, what else is left? I would say that the millions of Assamese are our brothers and whatever is their problem, it is our problem. But the question is that they have become instruments in the hands of external agencies, in the hands of anti-social elements, in the hands of those persons who want to exploit them politically. We want to save them first from that situation. What is the way-out? The way-out is to check, first, those elements, to remove those clouds from that area, so that we can reach the masses and take steps to remove their backwardness. But let us create an atmosphere to reach them first. That atmosphere can only be created by taking the sternest action against those elements which are instigating this movement and which are taking it to a situation which is dangerous for the integrity and solidarity of India. So, those elements which are exploiting this politically should be crushed. There should be no hesitation about that. We must be united, the House must be united, to see that the forces which are anti-Indian forces, anti-secular forces, which are very much dangerous for the integrity of the whole of India, are crushed. Then the Assam situation can be brought under control. Otherwise, it is not possible.

Many friends have said here that we should not make use of force. I am not in favour of use of force. But I am not against use of force where force is very much essential to crush those elements which are instigating and exploiting this movement.

We stand solidly behind the only secular and democratic-minded leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, for the steps she is taking to check the situation from becoming out of control; we stand solidly behind her in the *bona fide* attempts which she is making to find a solution to the problem. We would not be lagging in giving her our support, and we would only be doing justice by unveiling the faces of those who, under the garb of Indians, are enemies of India. This is my point.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch-Behar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Assam is now burning. Assam has become a slaughter house for killing the non-Assamese. I think the hon. Finance Minister will agree with me that 71 per cent of the total population in our country are living below the poverty line. In Assam, the percentage of such people living below poverty line is much more. Nobody can deny that in Assam there was/is unemployment problems. But seeing the way in which the AASU and the Gana Sangram Parishad have launched this movement, I should say that it is a sinister move, it is a reactionary move; it will divide India. They are killing not only the language minorities, they are killing the religious minorities, they are killing the Harijans, they are killing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they are killing the Coach, Mech, Raba, Boru, Cachari and Rajbanshis, in Goalpara and Kamrup districts, people who were the original people of that area. Sir, for argument's sake, if we trace the history back to the 18th and 19th country, the Kamrup and Goalpara districts of Assam and the area from tre Dinajpur district to Gauhati, it was all Kamatapur Rajya. Who are the original people of that area? They are the Koch, Mech, Raba, Boro, Kachai and the Rajbansis the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes people and not the Assamese. I myself belong to the Rajbansi community. Now can I say, 'You Assamese go out from the Goalpara district, go out from the Kamrup district.' because we are the original people of that area? I should not say that. We should not say that. Sir, India is our motherland. It is my beloved motherland.

"जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी"

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not a question of Assamese and the Bengalese. I think you know in West Bengal there are tea-gardens. Sir, where is Mr. Ravindra Verma? Once he was returned from Ranchi area. He will agree with me that 93% of the tea garden workers are from the Chota Nagpur area of Bihar. Sir, Anand Gopal Babu know that in the jute mills and in the collieries 67% of the workers are from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Where is Mr. Biju Patnaik? Let him know. He knows it very well that in Calcutta and in the cities and towns of West Bengal 60% of the hotels and restaurants are run by the Oriyas. Where is the Home Minister? Let him know that 50% of the automobile and the truck business is in the hands of the Sikhs. Where is the Bharatiya Janata Party and its leader? It is not question of big business houses. Sir, 50% of the business is in the hands of people from Rajasth So, can I say, 'You Biharis, you UP people, you Oriyas, you Sikhs get out of West Bengal?' No, certainly not. The West Bengal Government cannot say so.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the AASU and the Gana Sangram Parishad people are going from house to house saying 'You just show your citizenship certificate. Otherwise, you go out from Assam.' Sir, I think your name is in the voters' list. But, if I ask you, 'You please show your citizenship certificate' or if I ask all these members, 'Show your citizenship certificate or you go out of India.' how many of them will be able to produce?

Will you be able to show your citizenship certificate. As regards myself, I come from Dinajpur District of East Pakistan. From my school days I am in West Bengal. I was a member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from 1962 to 1971 and I am in Parliament since 1977. If you ask me, 'Please show your citizenship certificate.', it is not possible. Then would you say, 'You get out of this House and go out of India.'? Then, Sir, what is going on in Assam?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pradhan, your time is over. You have made your point very cogently.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: It is not a question of foreign nationals which is behind this movement. It is the foreigners who are behind this movement.

In this connection I want to quote from the *Times of India*. This is what is reported in the *Times of India* of May 27, 1980.

> "A new underground organisation of rebels called "NAMMAT", comprising Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura, has been formed with headquarters in northern Burma, it is learnt.
>
> Extremist groups have established liaison with the organisation. An agreement is said to have been reached among them for setting up an independent federal state in the region."

So, Sir, the foreigners are behind all this. My appeal to the nationalist forces, the political Parties and particularly to the Bharatiya Janata Party and others is: don't forget how India was partitioned in 1947. Don't forget what was assured by Jawaharlal Nehru. Don't forget what was assured by Mahatma Gandhi at that time. Don't forget the Nehru-Liaquat pact of 1951. Don't forget the Indira-Mujib pact. Where is Vajpayeeji? I think at that time he welcomed the Indira-Mujib pact. Therefore, it is my appeal to the House and my friends over here: let us be united against this sinister move. How can we go back to 1951 as the target date as demanded by AASU?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jethmalani you will have a very short time.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): I will not take a minute more than what is allotted to me. I think you have given me five minutes.

First of all, I wish to take this opportunity to reiterate in the strongest possible terms the need for a negotiated settlement of this problem. Sir, on the 31st May, the Prime Minister had called a meeting at which my party could not be present. But, on that very same day, the leader of my party received a letter from the Prime Minister containing certain explanations. My party considered that and immediately, on 3rd of June, my leader had written to the Prime Minister that we shall participate—not only the leader of the party but other representatives of the party shall participate—in any meeting which the Prime Minister wishes to have upon this problem.

Sir, more than a week has passed. We have not heard yet from the Prime Minister. We presume that she is busy with many other affairs. I do not blame her at all. But the passage of this one week coupled with what the Home Minister said yesterday has created a reasonable belief that no further negotiations are contemplated.

I wish to state on my behalf and on behalf of my party that we are willing to sit at the negotiating table and share with the Prime Minister and other parties our diagnosis and our prescription of this problem.

So far as Prof. Ranga is concerned, he is entitled to say that the Prime Minister said something different. But, we presume in all humility that the Prime Minister could not have easily thought of overruling the Home Minister's statement yesterday because the Home Minister in terms said... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is it?

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Has Mr. Jethmalani the right to reply? The budget has been placed by the Finance Minister. But he is dealing with a part of the speeches made yesterday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point of order is whether he has the right to reply or not.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Is it his personal explanation?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order. I allow Mr. Jethmalani to continue,

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, the next question is about the minorities. In Assam, I have repeatedly said that yesterday and I wish to reiterate and I share the passions and all the feelings and excitement which have been exhibited by the distinguished previous speaker. Here we have stated our position times out of number. This morning's statement of the leaders of the Assam Movement should put all kinds of suspicions and misgivings and apprehensions to rest that the Assam movement is not directed against any Indian citizen of any kind but it is directed purely against the foreigners who are masquerading as Indian Citizens and are trying to infiltrate into this country even now. (*Interruptions*) Who are the foreigners? I concede that this movement like the Quit India Movement (1942), gets occasionally derailed into certain activities which are foreign to the objectives of the Movement through incidents which have nothing to do with the objectives of that movement. I know that there are some members of the minority communities who, perhaps, are genuine Indian citizens and who are involved in some of the incidents which have taken place. But, Sir, I want those members who are shouting and beating their breast about the minorities to remember that I too come from a hopelessly small linguistic minority community in the country. I won't do anything which will jeopardise the interests of any minority. Secondly, we cannot forget that there are genuine Assamese grievances which have got to be looked into. I wish to say that out of the eight demands which are supposed to have been put forth by the leaders of this movement, the Government claims—the Home Minister and the Prime Minister said it publicly—that they have already accepted five demands, out of eight which have been made by the so-called agitationists. Now, if the five demands have been accepted by the government, I presume that this strong government did not act under duress or coercion. It accepted those five demands because they considered those demands to be in accordance with the national interest. Therefore, a great majority of the demands made by the so-called agitators are in accordance with the national interests, otherwise you would not have accepted those demands. You have considered those demands on their own merits and, as such, you have accepted them.

Then, Sir, the Prime Minister in the very same letter of 31st May addressed to my party leader, Shri Atal Bihari, has confessed and admitted that the results of India's overall development have unfortunately been lop-sided and have not perculated into the North Eastern region and she has promised in that letter that steps

are being taken to remove the imbalance. Therefore, if you have woken up from the great slumber of Rip Van Winkle after thirty years that you are now saying that you are looking after the economic development of the North Eastern region you should be grateful to those agitators who have brought it to your notice and you have been compelled to accept the majority of their demands. Instead of being grateful to them for having pointed out this you call the movement names and thus try to become ungrateful to the movement and... (*Interruptions*)

Lastly, Sir, the only difference between the agitationists demands and the acceptance of the government and the attitude of the government appear to be over the cut-off line. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, this disturbance was pormised to be avoided and again the same thing as happened. (*Interruptions*) Sir, the first demand out of these which has been accepted by the Government is that foreign nationals must be detected and deported from the country. Sir, the hon'ble Member on the opposite side even do not know what their Government is doing.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I am appealing to them to accept the solution which was offered many years ago by a very distinguished leader of this country on the Floor of Parliament. In 1962 a great leader of this country said that 1952 will be the correct cut-off line for the purpose of deciding this problem. Now, Sir, if they do not have respect for that leader I cannot help. That leader happened to be the great Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, It is the economic backwardness of the north eastern region that has created this problem not only in Assam but in other parts also. This has happened in the north eastern region because of the reason of economic backwardness. And, Sir, ever since independence of the country, nothing much has been done for the economic growth of this particular area, through successive Governments. The Government headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru tried to do something but after that all the other Governments that came in did not do much in regard to what was expected of these Governments. the people have been suffering very much. That is why they have started this kind of a movement. This problem is being geared up by some political parties and by other vested interests and they are not trying to solve the problem but they are only aggravating the whole situation. The present Government since it came to power also did not do much in regard to what was expected of them. Since this Government came into power this problem got further aggravated. And now, Sir, a particular situation has been reached not only in Assam, but in Tripura also. We are seeing this in the newspapers. We are all seeing what is happening. Not only the State's economy but the entire country's economy has been disrupted very badly. Train services are disrupted, postal services are disrupted in Assam; refineries are not working or functioning properly. It is the Government's own data that Rs. 300 crores per month has been lost because of this reason. On top of it the ruling party has started a blockade.Congress (I) in West Bengal has started blockade. Therefore I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether they are really interested in the economic growth of this particular region. Sir, unless this economic growth takes place, this problem cannot be solved at all. Now that this point has been raised I would like to know whether they are really interested in solving this problem. You must have to look into all these aspects and you should not engineer this kind of an agitation. It has ben engineered by you in West Bengal.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): I would like to know whether he is going to resign from the Lok Sabha because he got elected on the ruling party's ticket.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: You people don't have moral authority to ask for resignation from anybody because you are sitting on the shoulders of defectors in Haryana, Himachal, Karnataka, Nagaland etc. You had committed that you would bring in a Bill against defection. You did not bring it up and you did not fulfil that pledge which you made before the people. We feel that it would be a sin to sit with you and that is why we had decided to get out of your net. And have no moral authority to ask for resignation from anybody.

Sir Shri Indrajit Gupta while speaking yesterday, rightly asked—who are the foreigners? People had come from U.P., from Bihar, from Orissa, from West Bengal and so on. Are they foreigners? This problem must be considered properly. If it is considered that 1971 should be accepted as 'cut-off year', well, then what happens? Will those who have come after 1971 be sent out of Assam? If so, where will they be accommodated? Sir, I am really pained to listen to Mr. Jethamalani's speech. I had got opportunity to work with him but I have not really known that he is having such a type of idea about the minorities. He has got no sympathy with the minorities. In regard to whatever is happening in Assam both Congress(I) and R.S.S. are responsible. It is really a very shameful thing. I would like that the Congress (I) and the R.S.S. both should clarify their positions and tell us specifically whether they are really interested in solving this problem or not.

Our leader, Shir H.N. Bahuguna, wrote a letter to the Prime Minister on 30th January, 1980 urging upon her to take necessary steps to solve this problem. He clearly indicated that if the Government was not going to solve this problem of minorities, it would be difficult to solve this later and there would be communal riots and ultimately it has happened. You did not take proper interest, otherwise this problem would have been solved.

In the end, I would urge upon the Government to take appropriate steps to solve the economic problems of this region. Only then the other problems will be solved, otherwise it would be difficult.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we had a very exhilerating debate and I am very happy to say that in the course of controversial out pourings from all sides, not even one member has opposed the Demands for Grants.

AN HON. MEMBER: I Oppose.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Shri Banatwalla has moved some cut motions.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is not opposing the Demands. You are a senior Member to know that.

When I moved the first Vote on Account, I had a feeling that along with the other States, Assam would also be able to have a popular Goveernment and I would not be put to the sorry necessity of having to present a second Vote on Account, but unfortunately, that is not to be.

The dabate has naturally spead over a wide area. There are people who said that the situation in Assam has been brought about by certain economic conditions that have developed over the years. There are other who said that it has been caused by various political factors. We had a very long and interesting and even acrimonious debate yesterday with regard to the political aspects of the situation in Assam. I, therefore, propose to

confine myself only to the economic issues which have been raised in the course of this debate.

I wish only to say at the outset that the promise of the Prime Minister that she is ready to discuss this question with all the parties concerned stands and, therefore, it is upto the parties concerned to avail themselves of the opportunity and take advantage of the open mind which the Government has for arriving at a solution. It has been pointed out by my esteemed friend, Shri Chandrajit Yadav, who made a very valuable contribution, that Assam is a very backward State, its *per capita* income is the lowest and it has been neglected. While I concede the first two points, that Assam is a backward State...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It has been exploited for the last 32 years.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It has not been said. You would have said that, had you spoken.

So far as these three points are concerned, the first one, that Assam is a backward State, is conceded. It is on cards The *per capita* income is not the lowest; it is among the lowest and I need not say that it is the lowest, but next to lowest; I do not want to score small debating points. But I enter a caveat on the question that it has been neglected so far by the Government. I have figures here to show what the contribution of the Centre has been to the development of Assam during all these years for over a period of decade. You will find that Assam alongwith other hilly States has been treated on a different footing from other States. My esteemed friend, Shri Dhandapani stated that Assam has suffered because of Gadgil formula. I want to inform him that the Gadgil formula is not applicable to Assam. In fact, Assam has been treated as one of the special category States entitled to special assistance from the Centre. The Gadgil formula roughly states that 60 per cent of the Central assistance will go to the States according to population, 10 per cent according to backwardness, 10 per cent according to certain continuing programmes etc. This formula would adversely affect hill States and also States which have a small population. And Assam being a State in which there is low population, this formula has not been applied to it. Actually, what we have done in respect of Assam and the hill States is to give a special Central assistance. And the Central assistance given has been more than the average given to other States. I can give the figures from 1974-75. Whether they relate to the previous Congress Governments or the later Janata Government, or the current Congress Government, we have followed the same principle and there has been no deviation from it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have forgotten one more Government.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In 1976-77, the *per capita* Central assistance to Assam was Rs. 25 as against the national average of Rs. 14 in 1977-78 it was Rs. 39 as against the national average of Rs. 21. In the year 1978-79, it was Rs. 72 as against the national average of Rs. 37 in 1979-80, it was Rs. 69 against a national average of Rs. 36 and in 1980-81, we have given Rs. 83 as against a national average of Rs. 46. Therefore, Assam has been treated by the Centre as a special case. I have to point out that Assam has not been neglected by the Centre. The Centre has treated Assam as one of the States entitled to special assistance from the Centre.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: What was the position in the first 4 plans?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have got the list. It is more or less the same. I was saying that it was

the position all through. We have always treated Assam as a special case, in view of the fact that the population formula will be adverse to Assam. I am at pains to point this out, not because I want to controvert my friend, but because this message should be conveyed to the people by the Members, leaders and the Press: India has treated one of its limbs, *viz.* Assam, with great care and special attention, in view of its backwardnesss.

You are aware, Sir, that India was in a comparatively backward State before the British came to the entire country. Not that one State was developed and the others were backward. But after the British came, they developed certain areas for their own commercial advantages and in that process, Maharashtra, Bengal and to some extent Madras developed. And, therefore, these States had a better start when we became independent, then the other States which were more or less in the old backward state in which they were, before the independence.

During the last 30 years, we have tried to correct this imbalance; and in correcting the imbalance, one instrument we have is to give Central assistance in such a way that States which are backward get a little more of Central assistance than the States which of a little forward.

In the National Development Council, there is always a debate as to what should go to the respective States. This formula with regard to the distribution of the Central assistance has been arrived at more or less at a concensus among all the States and all the States have agreed that the backward States should be given a little higher priority, a little greater assistance than what the comparatively developed States get. Therefore, I want to correct the impression that Assam has been treated badly by the Central Government. In fact, if Assam is backward, it is on par with many other parts of India which are backward.

I may also mention that if that is the only cause for this agitation, I wish to give this assurance in this House that my esteemed colleague, the Minister of Planning and I are prepared to go to Assam and make a special study of the problem and try to assuage the feeling and make every possible effort to give them assistance so that they may come up alongwith other parts of the country. I hope this message will also be carried to the people of Assam and they will see that there is no black of goodwill on the part of other parts of India, that people of other parts of India are prepared to make a little sacrifice for the purpose of seeing that one part of India which is really backward comes up more or less to the same level as the other parts are. This is the most important aspect which I wanted to deal with. There are a number of other points which have been mentioned.

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee referred to the fact that the agitation is hurting the economy not only of Assam but also other parts of the country. This is a very important aspect. Actually by preventing the refining of oil in Assam, people of Assam suffer. Not only that, by preventing the flow of oil to the Barauni Refinery, the entire north India suffers. The loss would be of the order of Rs. 4 crores a day in the Barauni Refinery alone, by oil alone; and this will really tell on our national economy and on our, I am afraid, Budget. Therefore, it is in the interest of the nation to see that at least whatever be the differences, whatever be the points of view agitated by the parties, whatever be the demands of the people of Assam, they should try to keep up the economy of the country going so that both they and the rest of the country do not suffer. If they carry on the agitation to the extent of stopping the development in their own area as well as the

development in other areas, the consequence on their own economy will be so great that even if they succeed in their agitation, they will not be able to recover for a very long time to come.

I want to give one or two other facts also with regard to Assam. When I present the first Vote on Account, I mentioned to this House that the plan allocation for Assam for this current year was Rs. 160 crores. Since then we have revised this figure and increased it to Rs. 178 crores and the Central assistance has been increased. We have increased it from Rs. 115 crores to Rs. 122 crores. Again, we have made a larger allocation not keeping in view this agitation; it has not entered into our mind at all. We do want to see that the appropriation allocation goes to Assam.

Therefore, this is the thing which we have done after the first vote on account. I want this also to be taken note of. So far as distribution of funds are concerned, irrigation and flood control will get Rs. 81 crores; agriculture and allied services will get Rs. 34 crores; social and community services will get Rs. 33 crores. I am giving these in round figures. Transport and Communications will get Rs. 17 crores. In all it is going to be Rs. 178 crores. Therefore, nobody can accuse the Government of India of not having a sympathetic approach to the Assam question.

One point was made by some Members that the royalty which was paid to Assam oil was less than the royalty paid to Gujarat oil. That is also incorrect. The royalty is the same for both; there is no distinction made.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How does it compare with your imported crude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu will refrain from making such interruptions.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The questions are not as innocent as they look. He wants to draw me out on the Budget which I am not going to do. There is no distinction; we are paying the same royalty to Assam as well as Gujarat oil. There also Assam has no cause for grievance.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: What about their demand for refinery?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: They have refinery already; Gauhati refinery, Bongaigaon refinery. They have three. If they want to increase the number, as I said at the beginning, whatever they want by way of economic development, we are prepared to sit across the table and discuss it with them; I said that my colleague the Minister of Planning and I are prepared to go to Assam and sit with them and talk with them on all economic issues that will help them to come up. If there is demand for more refineries, it is not a matter in which the Government of India will have any objection. In fact, if oil is produced it is better to have refinery there rather than elsewhere. Only for the purpose of distribution, Barauni was located there; Shri Yadav knows it well.

I have covered practically all the questions which were raised in respect of the economic issues. So far as political issues are concerned, they have been debated well and I only wish to reassure that the Prime Minister to meet all the people and discuss this question and find a solution. I therefore move that the demands may be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motions to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion Nos. 1 and 2 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put the demands to vote, the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Third Column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1981 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1, 3 to 16, 19 to 77, 80 and 82."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants on Account (Assam) for 1980-81 Voted by the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs	Capital Rs.
1	State Legislature	16,74,000	..
3	Council of Ministers	5,81,000	..
4	Discretionary Grants	17,000	..
5	Administration of Justice	5,77,000	..
6	Elections	13,36,000	..
7	Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2,24,000	..
8	Land Revenue and Land Ceiling	2,15,58,000	..
9	Stamps	2,56,000	..
10	Registration	7,68,000	..
11	State Excise	20,03,000	..
12	Sales Tax and Other Taxes	29,67,000	..
13	Transport Services	1,02,16,000	8,67,000
14	Electrical Inspectorate	2,19,000	..
15	Small Savings	82,000	..
16	Financial Inspection	66,000	..
19	Civil Secretariat and Attached Offices	94,32,000	..
20	District Administration	84,84,000	..
21	Treasury and Accounts Administration	29,24,000	..
22	Police	9,39,81,000	..
23	Jails	55,16,000	..
24	State Prisoners and Detenues	10,000	..
25	Stationery and Printing	40,76,000	..

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
26	Administrative and Functional Buildings	2,06,80,000	2,20,28,000
27	Fire Services	30,20,000	..
28	Vigilance and Special Commissions	1,93,000	..
29	Civil Defence and Home Guards	39,11,000	..
30	Pooled Transport	83,000	..
31	Guest Houses, Government Hostel, etc.	8,41,000	..
32	Administrative Training	1,77,000	..
33	Vital statistics, etc.	4,43,000	..
34	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	1,03,10,000	..
35	Aid Materials	51,07,000	..
36	State Lotteries	11,18,000	..
37	Education	26,64,20,000	1,00,000
38	Art and Culture	24,10,000	..
39	State Archives	67,000	..
40	Medical and Public Health	12,06,11,000	47,50,000
41	Sanitation and Sewerage	2,51,000	..
42	Housing Schemes	43,05,000	10,33,000
43	Residential Buildings	77,71,000	1,11,30,000
44	Urban Development	41,36,000	2,00,000
45	Information and Publicity	17,42,000	..
46.	Labour and Employment	71,85,000	..
47.	Civil Supplies	36,79,000	..
48.	Relief and Rehabilitation.	38,000	1,67,000
49.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Others.	1,33,24,000	..
50.	Social Welfare.	83,51,000	..
51.	Probhibition.	13,34,000	..
52.	Pensions to Freedom fighters, Rajya Sainik Board, etc.	13,08,000	..
53.	Natural calamities.	2,30,67,000	..
54.	Social and Community Services.	69,000	..

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
55.	Planning Board.	9,53,000	..
56.	Co-operation.	1,83,90,000	1,16,55,000
57.	North Eastern Council Schemes.	18,67,000	78,04,000
58.	Statistics.	32,60,000	..
59.	Weights and Measures.	9,90,000	..
60	Trade Adviser	1,57,000	..
61	Agriculture	6,15,95,000	1,00,000
62	Irrigation	1,32,13,000	7,03,03,000
63	Soil and Water Conservation	1,11,19,000	20,34,000
64	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary	2,32,87,000	..
65	Dairy Development	39,65,000	..
66	Fisheries	53,28,000	67,000
67	Forests	4,65,37,000	..
68	Community Development	2,61,44,000	..
69	Industries	78,43,000	63,67,000
70	Sericulture and Weaving	1,22,23,000	3, ,000
71	Cottage Industries	74,23,000	30,03,000
72	Mines and Minerals	23,82,000	12,54,70,000
73	Flood Control	1,66,06,000	4,54,67,000
74	Roadsand Bridges	6,94,78,000	4,50,72,000
75	Tourism	8,79,000	..
76	Payment of Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institution	1,28,33,000	..
77	Assam Capital Construction	..	10,83,000
80	Loans and Advances to Government Servants	..	1,60,13,000
82	Food for Work Programme	67,000	..

15.54 hrs.

ASSAM APPROPRIATION (SECOND VOTE ON ACCOUNTS) BILL,* 1980

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Technically speaking, the Bill is introduced now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let it be moved first.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move*†:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81 be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am allowing you, Mr. Fernandes, technically speaking the application should have mentioned the point which you want to raise. I am not insisting on those technicalities. Please speak for a very short time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given you notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will allow you also.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Political issues have been debated in the House during the last three days. It is not my desire to speak on these issues. I wish to confine myself only to the demands that have been moved here. If I refer to the overall economic situation, it has created the political crisis in Assam. Everyone has said that the root of the present political crisis is the economic backwardness of that State. The Finance Minister said that the Members while discussing the demands were so carried away by the political situation in that region that they did not oppose the demands that he has presented to the House. I am here to precisely oppose that. The hon. Minister spoke about the additional monies that are being made available—Rs. 160 to Rs. 178 crores, I presume that is to take care of further fall in the value of the rupee that is consistently taking place. But apart from that during the last few weeks, perhaps months, we have been fed with quite a bit of information on what the Government has been doing—the new steps that are being taken to tackle the basic economic problems faced by the North Eastern Region and particularly by Assam. A new Committee to look into planning of the region has been appointed some days ago. I think that was the news in this country consisting mostly of officials who either as Governors or Advisers or in some other capacity are responsible for creating the situation that exists so far as the economic aspect of that area's development is concerned. But, ultimately, if there has been a new awareness in the mind of the Government about the economic problems of that region, if there was any awareness that the

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* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 11-6-80.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

††Moved with the recommendation of the President

political crisis ultimately does stem from the economic backwardness of that region, that awareness is not reflected in this Second Vote on Account for expenditure of the Government of Assam that the Finance Minister has presented to the House. On it with great delight five minutes ago he said that no body has opposed. And then I said 'no'. I was not doing it just because I happened to sit in the Opposition, but because here is a document which is not alive to the situation that is prevailing in Assam. How does one go into the economic development of the region—Industry, other areas of investment.

17.00 hrs.

I would like these demands to be studies one by one. Now we do not have time for that. But I would like to draw your attention to a few salient points. Industry is one area where we are going to provide jobs to the unemployed in that region. What is the amount that you have demanded for the entire year? Rs. 25.30 lakhs. For sericulture and weaving which is another area where in the North Eastern part particularly in Assam, a large number of jobs could be made available, the amount is Rs. 3.66 crores. For dairy development—Rs. 1.18 crores; for irrigation Rs. 3.96 crores; soil and water conservation—Rs. 3.33 crores. Even for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and others, that is the region where there is a large concentration of Scheduled Tribes, and the amount that you are demanding is Rs. 3.99 crores.

Of course, on the face of it, some of these figures may seem impressive, for instance, Rs. 3.99 crores for the welfare of Scheuled Castes; irrigation Rs. 3.96 crores; soil and water conservation Rs. 3.33 crores, but at another level, if you look at Item No. 22 which pertains to Police, the total demand for Police in Assam in the current year's Budget is Rs. 28.19 crores. Would you like the people of Assam to believe that with a grant of Rs. 28.19 crores for the Police and a grant of Rs. 25 lakhs for industry, Rs. 3.66 crores for sericulture and weaving and 1.59 crores for fisheries, the economic problems of the people of Assaam are going to be resolved? You are moving in the same direction. Where is the awareness? This is your Budget; this is not my Budget. You formulated this Budget in January. You first asked for vote on account in March, took your entitlements for the first four months and now you have come for the second instalment of four months. What is the economic problem that you are going to deal with in this Budget? 25 lakhs for industry and 28.19 crores for the Police in the current year. What is the hope? At another level, there is a provision made for Rs. 1.65 crores for jails. I am referring to jails not because you are putting people there in jail just now But Item 42 is concerned with housing schemes for the people of Assam and Item 44 is concerned with urban development in Assam. Whereas you have made available Rs. 1.65 crores for jails, for 1.5 crores of people in Assam you have made available only Rs. 1.29 crores for housing. That means, jails would be more confortable than your homes because for the inmates of jails, there is a provision of Rs. 1.65 crores and for housing in whole of Assam, you have made available 1.29 crores and for urban development 1.24 crores. I am only making this point because I want this Government to set things right. This is a part of lopsidedness. It is not merely a kind of the part of the lopsidedness of how much money the Centre is giving to the States. The Finance Minister has given certain statistics. But this is not the occasion to dispute that or debate that. But I want to be on record that I want to dispute them and I want to debate them and to point out as to how much Assam has been neglected. But since the Finance Minister made this point while replying to the

debate, there is one other aspect of the economic development where I would like him to make a definite commitment. That pertains to inceasing oil royalty. It is all right to say that Gujarat is receiving the same amount of money. Perhaps even Maharashtra is receiving the same amount of money. Increase that of Gujarat also. In fact the Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Assam had made a common demand on this question. Just because they are paying less to Gujarat, that is not the reason to justify what you are giving to Assam today. Rs. 1800 per tonne is the price at which you import oil and Rs. 42 per tonne is what you are giving to the people of Assam for a third of the oil that this country today is using. Somewhere there must be fairness, somewhere there must be justice. The people of Assam are not illiterate. There the people understand the problems of economic development. They are aware of the fact that the country is importing at Rs. 1800 a tonne and they are receiving Rs. 42 as royalty for the oil that is being drilled there and that is being utilised in the entire country.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): We are one nation.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Of course, we are a nation. But when one discusses this question, Sir, there is a very important reason. . .

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur): How much you paid during the last three years on royalty on oil to Assam?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The same amount. Therefore, today I am demanding that you increase the royalty. I am wiser by experience. You also show the wisdom. That is all I am telling you. If I am wiser by experience, why don't you also gain or learn a little from experience? (*Interruptions*). Therefore, Mr. Chairman, my submission is: Let the Finance Minister make a positive commitment.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): How many industries you put up there? You had gone to Silchar and you said, within three months time you would set up a paper mill. You had done nothing. Overnight you have become wiser.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The rules of this House provide for Members asking questions of other Members by giving a formal notice and I shall require notice for the Member's question

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: You invited questions. Now that questions have been posed, you are. . .

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, I will require notice. This question is a specific question.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: You are not sincere.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I replied to your question. You asked your question. Your question is: Why did the earlier Government. . .

MR. CHARMAN: Mr. Fernandes, this Chair will feel honoured if the Chair is addressed.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, his question is: Why is it that the predecessor Government did not do it, I mean the Government of which I was a part. The answer is: Well that Government did not do it. As far as I am concerned, I am wiser by experience. I am, therefore, today asking this Government also to learn from the experience of others. But if

there is a specific question as to how much of industry was taken into that region when I was Minister of Industry for two years, I require notice. That is a very valid reply and, therefore, I shall appreciate the Member giving a formal notice to the Speaker or in any other way that he would like me to reply and I shall be happy to reply.

But, Sir, I am making the reply to the Finance Minister in the context of the points that he made in so far as the development of that region is concerned. No. 1: Will you increase the royalty for the oil in Assam? And when I make this demand, I am aware of the fact that ultimately we are a nation. But if you look at the economic situation in the country, there are three States which are the richest in terms of mineral resources—the three States are Assam, Bihar and Orissa—in terms of coal, in terms of oil, in terms of ore, in terms of every kind of mineral deposits in this country. It is these three States which are the richest States of the Union. Yet, in terms of *per capita* income, in terms of development, these three are the poorest States of the Union, starting from the bottom up. Why? Because these States have been exploited. You take the coal out of Bihar and the ore out of Orissa and develop the metropolitan cities. The lopsided development to which the Finance Minister referred, which was started by the British, was continued, and therefore Bihar is exploited, Orissa is exploited, Assam is exploited. And therefore my question is: will the Finance Minister...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: You are exploiting the situation why don't you accept this as one nation?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Therefore, firstly increase the royalty on oil. Secondly, you have the tea estates there. Some hon. Member said that tea is allowed to be moved. So, the only thing that Assam is receiving on account of tea is the wages of the workers who are employed there. What does Assam get in terms of excise duty, companies' head offices, there profits and taxes thereon? Everything goes to Bombay or Calcutta or some other metropolitan city, Assam gets nothing out of it. Similarly, it is Assam's bamboo that is feeding paper mills in the country. What royalty is given to them? Is it adequate? Would the Finance Minister make any positive announcement, since he spoke about taking care of the problems of the people of Assam?

Therefore, when I say I am opposing these Grants, and when I rise to oppose the Appropriation Bill, it is precisely for the reason that there is no awareness shown by the Government in so far as the genuine economic problems of that region are concerned. It is the same old Budget, the same old rut with the same old priorities. Police and jails will get much more than industry or irrigation or fisheries or weavers or housing or rural development. If this is how they go on, it is obvious there will be no solution even to the political problem, because ultimately it is related to the economic problem. You will be only aggravating the economic problem. Therefore on these grounds I oppose this Appropriation Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I heard with rapt attention the exchange of compliments between my friends on the left and my friend on the right. Our assessment is that, as far as economic issues are concerned, the Janata Party followed the Congress path, and the Congress Party is following the Janata path, and therefore there is nothing much to choose between them.

I have known Assam intimately from my very young days. As a young subaltern I was posted there, and I have been visiting Assam frequently. I have written several let-

ters to the Finance, Agriculture and Home Ministers that we are sitting over a volcano as far as the north-eastern region is concerned.

They set up a Northeastern Council. What was the outer cover of Development activity. As the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, I summoned the Secretary of the Northeastern Council and asked him to give the details of development projects. Later on, on enquiry I found out that Mr. Bhattacharya, the Secretary of the Council was a senior official of the Research & Analysis Wing doing intelligence work in Assam. That is the development we have done so far.

In 1967 there was a movement in Assam, mainly on the economic grounds. That did not wake up the stupid set of politicians that we are. Thirteen years have passed, and now they have come inside the fire of the volcano, and they are trying to get fire estinguishers to put out the fire.

Coming to the royalty part, it is not the royalty alone. Also, royalty should be fixed properly. There should be some norm as to the real material value of the commodity in terms of the Indian rupee at constant value. That is the question. But let us see how much Assam is contributing in the shape of foreign exchange earnings, in export of tea. If you ask the Government to tell us precisely how much Assam tea garden are paying Central excise, foreign exchange and other taxes, they will evade you by saying: "We do not keen separate accounts." But we know how much it is. There is tea, jute, wood, forest products—the plywood industry is the biggest centre in Assam—and there is the bamboo, as my hon. friend, Mr. George Fernandes, pointed out, without which paper mills cannot be run. Where is Mr. D. K. Borooah who had said, "India is Indira, Indira is India"? What is his address I do not know. What that man did, as a gimmick before the elections, was that they went to Cachar and laid a foundation—stone for a paper mill and another in Nowgong. And nothing happened besides acquisition of agricultural land. It was neither fish nor flesh; it was neither industry not agriculture. It is all because of these wonderful congressmen sitting around us.

The whole State of Assam is divided by the river Brahamaputra. Today, if you go to Assam, Sir, and I request you to kindly visit Assam after the monsoon—it is now very difficult politically and otherwise, climatically too—you will find that if you do not have several bridges connecting both the banks of the river Brahmaputra in Assam, the economic growth will become extremely difficult. With great difficulty they were able to get one rail-cum-road bridge after a lot of agitation. They have been demanding a broad-gauge railway upto the end of Assam. For how many years? Since the time they got into power. But what has happened? Very little has been done. As a result, a man in Assam has to pay at least 50 per cent more, if not twice as much for a commodity that we are required to pay in Calcutta or in Patna or in Delhi. Why should it be so? In the case of Jammu and Kashmir, the subsidies were given for national reasons. Although we wrote several times that Assam deserved national subsidy for consumer items, it was turned down time and again. Why is it so? Now, today, you understand what Assamese people are capable of doing.

What is the net irrigated area in Assam? You have allowed an amount which is very insignificant. It is one of the lowest in the country. What is the allocataion? I will not go into details and take the time of the House. Under the head "Revenue", it is Rs. 1.32 crores. For a State, what is the expenditure? It is a drop in the ocean. About rural electrification, I would request the Finance Minister to get a chart and he will see that Assami name in figuring nearer the

bottom. About the communication, it is the poorest in the country. Now that army has to be moved, paramilitary force have to be moved and paratroopers have to be grounded the communications may be set up, not otherwise.

I also ask the Finance Minister to tell this House. What is the share of the people of Assam in the civil and defence service. It is next to nothing. Therefore, you cannot blame if the people are agitated for economic reasons. Assam has been converted by the Congressmen sitting here as a capital and raw material exporting State. Today, that is precisely why there is so much of unemployment and there is so much of agitation. The whole thing starts from economic disaster. Therefore, I disapprove the Appropriation Bill and oppose it.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry I prompted my hon. friend, Mr. George Fernandes, to oppose the Appropriation Bill. Otherwise, if I had not mentioned not one person opposed this demand for grant, he would have forgotten to oppose it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have been very unkind. You kindly get the notice, date and rules quoted under which I gave.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I was telling Mr. George Fernandes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are both sitting together.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Shri George is a juggler—a juggler in figures, not in anything else. He brings out a few figures from here and there and says 'You have given only one crore and even Cottage Industries has got two crores' and so on. That is not the way to look at the budget. You must look at the total allocation under each Head, and it is distributed over sevaral parts of the budget paper. Some are in the Revenue account and some are in the Capital account and, therefore, unless you get a total picture of those in the Capital account and Revenue account you will not know how much is really allocated for this purpose.

I have worked out these figures—anticipating, of course, my friend George to some extent. He made it appear that the allocation for Industry was very small, Irrigation was very small and Agriculture was very small. Out of the 178 crores which I had mentioned, the total allocation under Plan—Revenue and Capital accounts, will be Rs. 34,56,00,000/- for Agriculture and allied services; then for Irrigation, Flood Control and Power it will be Rs. 81,71,00,000/- and for Industries and Minerals it would be Rs. 6,19,00,000/- I have got these figures.

Therefore, what I want to submit to the House is that, if you pick out from the budget paper any one item, it will not give a correct picture. Actually, you will have to total up those in the Plan account, non-Plan account, Revenue account and Capital account and put all these together. Then alone you will get a correct picture. The picture I have got shows that although I will not say it is very generous—I have always said there is room for greater improvement in the allocation to Assam and that, really, we should do something more for Assam (I have said it in my earlier speech)—none-the-less, the point made by Mr. George is not borne out.

The other question he raised was about, the all royalty. He said that the royalty which we pay to the Assam refineries is very small and the imported price for crude is very high. It is true. But then, what we do is that we pool the price of local oil as well as that of imported oil and then supply it at a moderate price, at the pooled price, to the public. If we gave a larger amount for local crude then, to that extent, the price to the consumers—to the public—will go up. Therefore, what

we do in all these cases, both for fertilizer imports and fertilizers manufactured in the country and for oil imports and the oil produced in the country, we pool the prices . . . (*Interruptions*).

You may be right or you may be wrong. I am only explaining what we are doing and why it is so.

The pooled price is one which will be advantageous to the public at large, to the consumer at large because, if you paid the same price as you paid for imported crude . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You must have some relation.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So, this is the position.

Therefore, I want to point out that this policy which has been followed, namely of pooling the price of the local produce with the high imported oil cost, and then supplying it at an average price lower than what the imported oil cost would be to the public, would be in the general public interest and that it, why it has been followed.

Another point which my friend made is about the Ministerial Committee. There is a Committee of Officers set up; that is the point made by Mr. George. I wish to point out that it is a Ministerial Committee and Officers are asssisting it. The Ministerial Committee has already set to work and has allocated more cement, more wagons, railway extension schemes etc. and has taken up a number of highways and so on. So the Ministerial Committee is now looking into the problems and is trying to rectify the imbalances that have been created in the past.

We have also the Brahamputra Valley Development Authority which has a very big scheme for harnessing the waters of the Brahmaputra. It is a multi-million dollar scheme and we are asking for aid from other countries for the fulfilment of this project. Therefore, if that goes through, it would be possible to handle the very turbulent river—Brahmaputra is as turbulent as Assam—and we may be able to harness it and train it for the use of the people.

The broad-guage also has been taken up. It is a legacy which my friend Mr. Dandavate has left, and the Ministerial Committee has now decided to go ahead with the project?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The broad-guage line we have been demanding for donkey's years. Mr. Dandavate, you are also hearing?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not mind your calling me . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about subsidy for consumer goods? We have given to Jammu & Kashmir. Why should the people of Assam be discriminated against? What about bridging the Brahmaputra at different places?

SHRI R. VENKATARMAN: I do not mind his calling me a donkey, but I object to his calling Prof. Madhu Dandavate a donkey.

There was another point made about Harijans—that the amount was small. Here I have the figures: social and community services, including Harijans Rs. 33 crores. This is the total which includes Harijans Scheduled Castes, their social services, and so on. This has been arrived at by calculating the amounts under various sub-heads which have been given; this is the break-up.

Now, I hope, my friend, Mr. George, will withdraw his objection. I request the House to accept the motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You made a pointed reference. My plea is this. We had increased the

allocation for broad gauge, Bongaigaon to Gauhati. I hope, in geometrical progression the same allocation will increase. That will pay rich dividends.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You cannot anticipate the Railway Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81, be taken into consideration

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARMAN: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

STATEMENT RE: ARREST AND RELEASE OF SOME MLAs AND OTHERS FROM ASSAM

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I would like to make the following statement:—

At about 10.45 A.M. on 11-6-1980, 28 persons were arrested at the Rafi Marg-Rajpath Crossing for violation of prohibitory orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. A case, FIR No. 326, under section 188, IPC, at Police Station, Parliament Street, has been registered.

Out of the 28 arrested persons, 17 are MLAs from Assam, including Shri Golap Borbora, ex-Chief Minister of Assam, and Shri Dulal Chandra Barua. The remaining 11 persons are from the Yuva Janata. Their leader, who has been arrested, is Shri Vikram Singh. The 28 persons courted arrest peacefully.

It may also be mentioned that the 17 MLAs had been sitting on dharna since 9th June, 1980. This was converted into a 24-hour fast on 10th June. Today, they courted arrest. They were produced before the Metropolitan Magistrate, Parliament Street, today. They were admonished by the Magistrate and relased.

श्री मनीराम बागडी (हिसार) : सभापति महोदय, मैं जानकारी गृह मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा। जो गिरफ्तारियां हुई है गिरफ्तारी से पहले वह गृह मंत्री जी से मिले थे या नहीं और उन्होंने अपनी समस्या रखी थी या नहीं ? अगर रखी थी तो आप ने उस का कोई मुकम्मिल जवाब दिया या उसका कुछ हल निकालने कि कोशिश आपने की या नही की ! (इंटरप्शंस).....

क्या गृह मंत्री बतायेंगे कि सत्याग्रह से पहले (व्यवधान) में तो पूछकर ही छोड़ूगां। आखिर इसमें एक्स चीफ मिनिस्टर गिरफ्तार होने पर मजबूर हुए है और इसमें एम०एल०एज० भी गिरफ्तार हुए है। आप यह भी सोचे कि वे गैर हिन्दी भाषी इलाके के लोग है। आप इसका मजाक मत उडाये बल्कि आप बडी संजीदगी के साथ इस पर सोचे। यह कोइ मामूली बात नही है।।

सभापति महोदय : ऐसे जो स्टेटमेन्टस होते है उन पेर एक्सप्लेनेशन वगैरह नहीं होना है। आपने पूछकरने चाहा तो मैने मना नहीं किया।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour) For your information, there are two sets of rules; one is the rules of procedure and another is the Bagri rules of procedure.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी । कायदे तो ठीक है । यह लोक सभा कायदे से चलनी चाहिए । लेकिन कई दफा जो रिवाज होते है वह भी कायदे बन जाते है ऐसी बात नही है कि पुराने रिवाज कभी नही जाते है जरत के मुताबिक रिवजो को बदला भी जात है । आज यह ज रत है कि इस रिवाज को डालो कि अरग ऐसा सवाल आए तो उसक जवाब दिया जाए ।

17.32 hrs.

SMUGGLERS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANIPULATORS (FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY) AMENDMENT BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to move†:

> "That the Bill to amend the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

The object of this Bill is to remove difficulties at present encountered in the working of Section 12 of the Act. The Appellate Tribunal for Forfeited Property constituted under Section 12 of the Act consists of a Chairman and two Members. It cannot dispose of a case unless both the Members and the Chairman are present at the hearing of the case. The result is that whenever a Member or the Chairman is absent either on leave or for some other reason, the Tribunal is unable to function. The present amendment provides that the powers and functions of the Tribunal may be exercised by a Bench consisting of any two Members.

Opportunity has also been availed of to implement the assurances given to the Lok Sabha Committee on Subordinate Legislation by empowering the Tribunal to prescribe appropriate fees for inspection of records and registers in the Appellate Tribunal or for obtaining copies of any part thereof.

I may mention here that this Act came into force on 25-1-1976 after replacing an earlier ordinance of 5-11-1975 on the subject. The Competent Authorities who are entrusted with the administration of this Act have, upto the end of March 1980, initiated forfeiture proceedings in 1965 cases The approximate vaule of the properties covered by these proceedings amounts to Rs. 31.40 crores Out of these 1965 cases, forfeiture orders have been passed in 929 cases involving properties of the value of Rs. 9.13 crores. This Act, therefore, has been very successful in acting as a deterrent against smuggling activities in the country.

I request that the Bill Which has been moved to amend the Act may kindly be considered and be passed by the House .

MR CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to amend the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forefeiture of Property) Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

This is a very innocuous Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I would like to have one information, with your permission, from the hon. Minister and that is with regard to this—that approximately in 2000 cases the forfeiture procedures have been initiated involving a sum of Rs. 31 crores but actually orders have been passed in a

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

very lesser number of cases amounting to 929 cases. I would like to know how much property which has been forfeited by this tribunal has been taken possession of by the government so far and what is the government going to do in this connection to take possession of those properties which have been forfeited by this Tribunal and final orders have been passed. I am told that possession has not yet been taken over by the government of lands, buildings and other properties. That is No. 1. No. 2—What does the government propose to do in order to expedite the disposal of pending cases which are pending for practically four years? What new steps and procedures is the government going to initiate in order to expedite the disposal of pending cases?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I would call upon the hon Member Shri Masudal Hossain to speak.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Sir, our eminent Finance Minister has introduced this Bill only to expedite the Tribunal cases and not to harass the actual smugglers, who are in fact, the enemies of our country and who are the anti-social elements.

Our Finance Minister has very innocently introduced this Bill. But, I think that the entire administration will not cooperate with him. I have seen the *Patriot* dated 14-4-79 that a large number of government servants including Customs Officers, B. S. F. and Air-India officers are also involved in these smuggling cases They are being patronised by so many political parties—I say all kinds of Bourgeois political parties. That is why our Finance Minister will not get any cooperation from these officials and from his party.

According to Dagli Committee Report, gold smuggling into India in a year is estimated at 50 tons involving a foreign exchange of approximately Rs. 300 crores. Gold is sought as a hedge against inflation and for speculative purposes, it is convenient for holding black money. Who is holding black money?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The scope of this Bill is limited.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: I know the scope is very limited. Who are those blackmoney holders? They are the backbones of the present ruling party. That is why the present ruling party and, at the same time, the Government officials, will not go to arrest those smugglers. If Government officials do not cooperate with the Government, then the purpose of this Bill will be frustrated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kodiyan. You will be given two or three minutes only to speak.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this amending Bill. The intention, as the hon. Deputy Minister has pointed out, is to expedite the disposal of the pending cases before the Appellate Tribunal regarding forfeiture of smugglers' property.

But, even after the amendment is accepted, what is the guarantee that the pending cases—these are not small in number—will be disposed of within a short period.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In the election time they will be disposed of quickly.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I know. Therefore, let us have another quick disposal of all pending cases against the smugglers.

Now, Sir, even though the scope of the Bill is very limited, I want to make a few observations about the smuggling activities. Certain things government ought to take notice of because of the changes that

the smugglers have introduced in their *modus operandi*. I agree that as a result of the anti-smuggling measures taken by the Government the smuggling activities had been curtailed to a large extent but it has not been eliminated and smuggling goes on in different forms.

Now, we are told of late the smugglers...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will not be able to dilate upon that point. The Bill is restricted to the cases against the smugglers. The time is very limited and, I hope, you will help the House.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I only want to take this opportunity to draw the attention of the government to the new forms of activities which the smugglers are resorting to and to request them to take proper measures to deal with this situation. That is my only intention. Now, they are trying to smuggle goods by air and even by postal services.

Another point to which I want to draw the attention of the government is that on the comparatively ignored sector of our borders smuggling activities of late have been on the increase. I am referring to the Indo-Nepal border which is an open border. This border has to be particularly taken care of and anti-smuggling measures have to be tightened.

Now, I come to the other aspect, namely, taking effective action against the violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. I do not know whether the hon'ble Minister will agree with me on this point. The point is that there seems to be a sense of complacency especially in the Foreign Exchange Enforcement Directorate and other agencies because the inward remittances of foreign exchange have been on the increase during the last few years. As such, not much attention has been paid with regard to the violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. In this connection I want to draw the attention of the Government to a particular case in which precious stones worth more than Rs. 2-1/2 crores have been kept in Geneva with a Receiver under the orders of a competent court and these goods are said to belong to a family of Jaipur, *viz.*, Golchas and this case happened several years back, before the Janata government, when the Congress government was in power. This case is still going on and on. I don't know why it is prolonging like this. The property is still lying in Geneva. I want to know: What action is being taken against the offenders? What action has been taken to expedite this particular case? What action has been taken to get the properties lying in Geneva back to India? I am quoting only one instance. Much loss of foreign exchange takes place. The country's foreign exchange is lost due to various cases of under-invoicing, when precious stones and diamonds and other costly goods are exported to foreign countries. I don't know what a colossal amount the country is losing by way of under invoicing in our export trade.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have exceeded your time limit. I have called Mr. Dhandapani.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I only want to have a clarification from the Government on these points.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill moved by our hon. Finance Minister in regard to forfeiture of property of smugglers and foreign exchange manipulators. This particular piece of legislation is being brought here for the convenience of the administration. But the spirit of the Bill is to punish manipulators and

smugglers. These types of smuggling activities were curbed very effectively during the emergency right from 1975 till 1977 beginning. But that was a trade legalised after the Janata party came to power because they have always believed in free enterprise. Sir, a Board is being constituted. The members have a right to enquire into these cases. Why they failed to investigate into these cases I do not know. I do not know whether there are any political reasons or not. It is the duty of the Board, that is, the members of the Board, to investigate and to punish the concerned persons. I made a complaint some four years ago against a particular gentleman.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Gentleman or smuggler?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I should call him a gentleman because he is having a good position in Tamil Nadu. Of course he was a smuggler. I gave a memorandum to the President and he has forwarded it to the Government. Till now I have not get any reply from the government. I do not know what the reason is. The very same person is the present Chief Minister in Tamil Nadu. That question was also raised in the Parliament in regard to the question of violation of foreign exchange.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): He is not here to reply.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I am not naming him. I am just telling—Chief Minister. He got money from Government saying he will utilise that. I am going to tell the facts. He took some money from the Central Government for a particular purpose in foreign exchange, but he did not utilise that amount...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a good policy to refer to those persons who are not here to reply.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Government can reply to this. I would like to quote one Question which was asked in this House. The question was by Shri Chittabasu:

"(a) Whether a directive under Section 19 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act has been issued to the film star, Shri M. G. Ramachandran by the Deputy Director of Enforcement, Madras;

(b) If so, the date of issue of the same;

(c) Whether any reply has been received from that person; if so, the details thereof;

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry to interrupt you, but we are tresspassing in another field...

AN HON. MEMBER: This question was asked probably in Rajya Sabha.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: It was asked in this very House. The Question No. is 4304 dated 13-12-1972. Further, this question was:

(d) The proposed follow-up action taken or to be taken by the Government thereon?"

MR. CHAIRMAN: How is it relevant?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: They answered this question here, but no action was taken thereafter. That is my point.

While replying to this question, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the Department, of Personnel (Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha) said:

"(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A directive under sub-section (2) of Section 19 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 was issued on 22nd August, 1972 to Shri M. G. Ramachandran, by the Deputy Director of Enforcement, Madras.

(c) and (d); Replies received from Shri M. G. Ramachandran are under examination. It will not be...

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can you refer extensively to the newspaper reports?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: This is not a newspaper report, but a question asked in this House. I have with me a photostat of the question and the answer given here. I took it from our library. It further says:

> "It will not be expedient to disclose further details as it may hamper investigation. Based on results of the investigation appropriate action in accordance with the law will be taken."

This was the answer. I do not know what happened to this matter thereafter. The reason why I am saying this is...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): This would not be right. If the hon. Member wants, he can put a question quoting this question and then the Government will reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Many Chief Ministers would come in now.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Including some Central Ministers also.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: This type of cases are pending. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to take some stringent action not only against a particular person, but against all those who have violated the provisions of the Act. I request the Government to bring another legislation so that those who violate the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and are indulging in smuggling are punished severely.

With these words, I conclude and support the Bill moved by the hon. Minister.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा । (पाली) : सभापति महोदय यह जो इस एक्ट को अमड करने की कोशिश की गयी है, मेरे ख्याल से यह गलत अटेम्प्ट की गयी है । इस एक्ट के सेक्शन 12 के सब-सेक्शन 6 में आपने अमेंडमेंट की है कि अपीलेट में तीन की जगह दो मेम्बर होंगे । आपने तीन मेम्बर्स की जगह दो मेम्बर्स रखने के बारे में कहा है कि यदि तीन मेम्बर होते है तो एक मेम्बर बीमार हो सकता है, इसलिए दो मेम्बर रख दिये जाएं ।

The reasons which have been given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons are as follows:

> "As only a three-member Tribunal has been constituted under the section, in the day-to-day working of the Tribunal it has been found that when one member avails himself of leave on grounds of illness etc., the Tribunal is not able to function..."

अब तीन की जगह दो मेम्बर अगर रख दिये जाते है और उनमे से एक बीमार हो जाए तो क्या होगा? एक और बात भी आप देखे । अगर दो मैम्बर्ज में डिफ्रेंस आफ ओपनियन होगा तो दुबारा उस मैटर को रेफर किया जायगा और दुबारा होयरिंग की जाएगी । किस चीज को आप लाना चाहते है और उसका परपज क्या है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है । मै चाहता हूं कि मेहरबानी करके आप मुझे यह बताए कि एपीलेट ट्रिब्यूनल के पास कितने केसिज है, कितनी बार एक मैम्बर के बीमार होने की वजह से बम्बई में या मद्रास मे या दिल्ली में या कही और केसिस को एडजार्न करने पर मजबूर होना पडा है किसी मैम्बर के बीमार होने की वजह से या किसी और कारण से । आपने कहा है कि तीन की जगह दो रख दिय जाएं । दो की ओपनि अलग अलग हो जाएगी तब क्या होगा? यन अगर

Then a long procedure is provided, for, and it is said that the Appellate Tribunal may entertain in appeal...

फिर से सुनवाई की जाएगी और दुबारा उन को चांस दिया जाएगा । यह चीज मेरी समझ में आई है । आपने कहा है :

> "Provided trat if the members of a Bench so constituted differ on any point or points, they shall state the point or points on which they differ and refer the same to a third member (to be specified by the Chairman) for hearing on such point or points and such point or points shall

be decided according to the opinion of that member."

Mr. Barot is a new—comer; but he being a lawyer, he must not have suggested this amendment. I do not know what the purpose of this amendment is. So, I have moved an amendment. Why two? Why not one? I have moved that amendment.

मैं एक नई बात बताना चाहता हूं । एक रूल पहले से बना हुआ है । जो चीज सबार्डिनेट लैजिस्लेशन ने पहले से डैलीगेट नहीं की है उसके बारे में एग्जेक्टिव आथोरिटी ने पहले से ही रूल बना दिया है और ऐसा करके एग्जेक्टिव आथोरिटी ने हमारे राइटस पर एनक्रोचमेंट किया है । जब रूल पहले से मौजूद था तब समझ में नहीं आया है कि एमेंडमेंट आप क्यों लाए है । रूल नम्बर 19 इस तरह है ।

18.00 hrs.

"(1) (a) Where the decision of the Tribunal is unanimous, a common order shall be signed by all the members of the Tribunal.

(b) Where there is a difference of opinion, the decision shall be in accordance with the decision of the majority of the members of the Tribunal.

(c) The dissenting member may write his own order on the point or points on which he dissents.

(d) The decision of the majority shall be reduced to writing and signed by all the members, including dissenting member."

Now the relevant portion comes. I quote:

"(2) Where the appeal or petition is heard by a Bench and one of the members is unavoidably absent, its record shall be placed before the other members, and such members may, after examining the record and mutual discussion, pass final orders on the appeal or petition:.."

So, even the member will not be given a chance of hearing; he will discuss it with the members and then pass an order.

तो जब सबार्डिनेट लैज्स्लेशन ने अपने रूल अलग बना लिय हैं

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is over. It is six O'clock. You can continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, June 12, 1980/Jyaistha 22, 1902 (Saka).

GMGIPMRND—LS II—406 LS—19-7- 80—890.